THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

REMOBILIZING FOR PEACE

OUR WAR-MACHINE is now operating backward, so that even if it had no brakes, as a paragrapher once remarked, it seems at least to have a reverse lever. The people who complained that we were "not getting into the war fast enough" are now beginning to say that we are too slow in getting out. But they are reminded by various editors that the task of putting four million soldiers back into civil life and replacing the nation's business on a peace instead of a war basis is not simple. The fact that our men were just beginning to fight makes our problem easier in one way than that of our Allies, Mr. Charles H. Grasty writes from Paris to the New York *Times*. Four years of war, he observes, have transformed Frenchmen, Italians, and Englishmen into soldiers; "our adaptable men have taken hold of war enthusiastically and efficiently, but nine out of ten of them are still essentially unchanged and will go back as eagerly to work as before the war."

"How soon will the boys come back?" is a question which is being eagerly and anxiously put by parents and friends of the men who have gone overseas. Our military authorities have answered that the men will be returned as soon as possible. But that, it is explained, does not mean at once. The Grand Rapids *Herald* recalls that between the last battle or armistice and final demobilization of troops there elapsed in the Russo-Japanese War thirteen months; in the Boer War, ten months; in the Spanish-American War, sixteen months; in the Turco-Russian War, eighteen months; in the Franco-Prussian War, twenty-eight months; in our own Civil War, seventeen months. The Michigan editor comments:

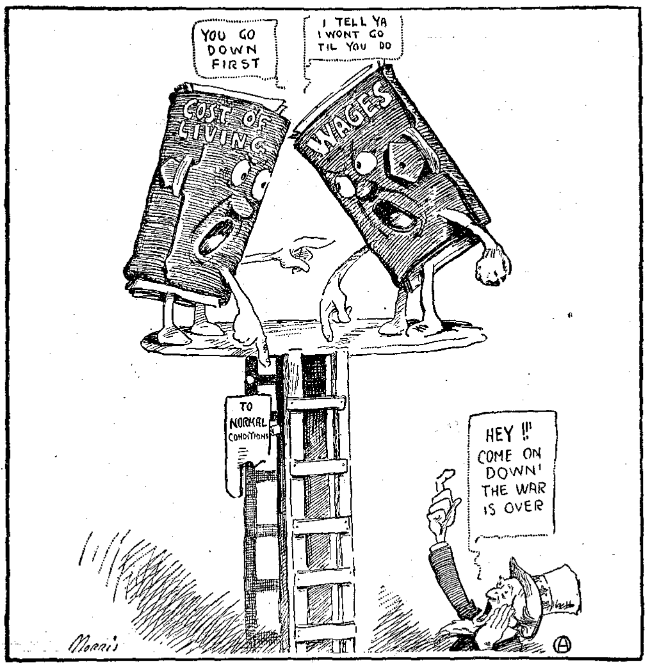
> "In none of these other struggles were there any such post-war policing problems as confront us to-day; and in none of these wars was there any such tremendous bulk of men involved at so great a distance from the homeland. Offsetting these contemplations is the fact that our Government has learned the art of working human miracles since a year ago last April. Our Government is constantly accomplishing the seemingly impossible. Nevertheless, sanity compels us to look probabilities in the face; and these probabilities warn us that if our whole Army is demobilized in twelve months it will be a comparative record surpassing anything in the story of mankind."

Of the 2,200,000 American soldiers in Europe, it is generally estimated that half will be needed for occupation duty in Germany and elsewhere. The homeward movement of the others has already begun. Construction in France has been stopt and contracts for army supplies canceled. The actual homeward shipment of the men will be delayed by the necessity for using both the French railroads and the available merchant marine for the shipment of food and other supplies to those who need it, while Great Britain will want her own ships for sending home her colonial armies. The first men to come home will be the sick and the convalescent wounded, then will come troops in various auxiliary services, such as aviators, gas and tank troops, and replacement units. The combat troops will follow either in order of certainty of employment at home or on a geographical basis. In any event, says General March, they will not "sneak into the country." By spring, some press writers think, the whole United States Army except the troops needed for police duty in Europe will be on the way home.

The army of occupation, many of our editors believe, will be in Europe for months, perhaps for a year. The Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* reminds us that "the war is not yet over" and Germany must be forced to accept the peace terms. This paper thinks that the work of occupation in Germany should be done mainly by the United States, which has had "fewer losses than any other nation." The New York *Evening Sun* similarly demands that we should do our full share of the police duty. "We left most of the work of saving the world's civilization to others," it says; "let us not drop our smaller part of the burden before the job is done." The Chattanooga *News* reminds us that the German Army is still intact and has not surrendered its small arms, and warns us that the Army may renew the war or the German people may themselves call us in to restore order. Then, says the Topeka *Capital*, there is Russia to be saved, and it expects a large American army to be maintained in Europe and Asia "for a matter rather of years than of months." The Washington *Post* does not believe the American troops now on German soil will leave "for many years, if ever." American occupation of German territory may sound "preposterous" at this moment, but "how will it sound at the end of the twenty-year period when Germany has repaid only one-fifth or one-tenth of the enormous debt that she owes to the world?" The Charleston *News and Courier*, on the other hand, wants a minimum of police work, and does not consider it "our business or that of our allies to use armies in order to establish in Central Europe any particular government or form of government." It will be remembered that after our entrance into the war Mr. Hearst's papers declaimed against sending any of our boys to take part in a European quarrel, and our readers may be interested in knowing their attitude now. They demand that the Government should at once "bring the boys home." The New York *American* declares that America's object in the war is accomplished; it observes that our associates, great and small, will get territorial or other compensations, and argues that—

> "If the United States is too foreign to Europe to have any part of its war-costs reimbursed out of Europe's assets, it very reasonably follows that the United States is also foreign enough to Europe to be under no earthly obligation to increase Europe's assets by carrying on the expensive work of policing European states which are in disorder.
>
> "Let the European governments which are pocketing the gains of the war we won for them pay the cost of their own police forces."

The problems to be faced in demobilizing the 1,750,000 men in the camps in this country are of a similar nature, at least in the great difficulty in reabsorbing them into industry. This difficulty is being met by their gradual demobilization and by the cooperation of the Government and private employers in furnishing employment. On November 16, General March issued orders for the demobilization of the first 200,000. His plan to release them by military units has been modified, according to the Washington correspondents, after conferences between the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Labor, and some of the Government's special labor authorities. It has now been decided, according to the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, to discharge the men according to territorial and occupational classifications. First of all, the soldiers from the great agricultural States will be released as soon as possible to help meet the farm-labor shortage. Industrial groups will then be demobilized in the following order:


YOU GO DOWN FIRST
I TELL YA I WONT GO TIL YOU DO
COST OF LIVING
WAGES
TO NORMAL CONDITIONS
HEY !! COME ON DOWN' THE WAR IS OVER
Morris

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WHY NOT GO DOWN SIMULTANEOUSLY?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "First—Immediate release of all men who were employed in food-production.
>
> "Secondly—Early release of skilled men in ship-building trades or adaptable to them.
>
> "Thirdly—Discharge of men who were on railroads or who were engaged in the manufacture of railroad supplies.
>
> "Fourthly—Miners, especially the anthracite coal-miners.
>
> "Fifthly—All keymen in industry, such as managers of business, executives, technical experts, proprietors of business, etc.
>
> "Sixthly—Men who are self-supporting, professional men and all others who are likely to be able to look out for themselves, and all men who are promised or are certain of jobs."

In order that there may be work for every man as he leaves, the War Industries Board is sending out questionnaires to employers asking about their needs for men. At the same time the draft boards which inducted the men into military service are being made use of to see that the men are helped into the right jobs when they go home. The United States Employment Service is making a survey of the labor situation in industrial centers. The president of the National Association of Manufacturers expects every discharged soldier to find a warm welcome when he seeks employment at his former work, and says:

> "The one outstanding obligation of every manufacturer now is to be ready to take back into his plant the men who dropt their work to place their lives at the disposal of the nation. It is their plain duty to have an 'open door' for a return to opportunity and prosperity of every American soldier and sailor who seeks to return to his former employment and occupation."

The draft boards and employers of Illinois will see to it that "the 175,000 soldiers and sailors from Chicago will get their jobs back or be promoted to better ones," according to a dispatch to the New York *World.* This paper has telegraphed to a number of the large employers of the country and finds that, practically without exception or qualification, they will have room for every employee who has been absent on war-service. Some of the concerns making such statements are: the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Armour & Company, Marshall Field & Company, the National Cloak and Suit Company, the International Pulp Company, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the American Woolen Company, and the Maxwell Motor Car Company.

But all this willingness to provide jobs would be of no avail if there was not work to be done. Prospects, says the Indianapolis *News*—and scores of its contemporaries agree—are for "a period of unusual prosperity with plenty of work for all." For one thing, "the withdrawal of war-orders ought to be almost completely offset by the increased demands for peace goods which have been shoved aside for four years." The New York *Times* points out that—

> "Construction enterprises of both public and private nature, which have been in abeyance for a couple of years or more, will call for the employment of hundreds of thousands of men. The great ship-building plants, an entirely new industry, will continue in full blast. Work for foreign reconstruction will also require the services of all kinds of handicraftsmen, and the need of clothing in different foreign countries will help keep busy the textile-mills, shoe-factories, and other establishments.
>
> "Then, too, there is another aspect of the labor situation. In normal times it was necessary to keep getting new human working material from abroad in order to meet the growing needs of the country. This immigration has virtually ceased. In the year 1914 more than 1,200,000 foreigners came here, and there was no difficulty in absorbing them. Why should there be any great commotion in absorbing a few million returning Americans coming back gradually, especially as there is now an efficient organization for securing employment for them, which was not the case with regard to the immigrants?"

We are reminded by the financial editor of the New York *Tribune* that there is an estimated shortage of three millions of farm-laborers, and that all farm-workers who went into the Army or the munitions-factories are sure of reemployment on the farms. Young Americans who have joined the Navy and wish to continue a sailor's life will find an opportunity awaiting them in our new merchant marine, the Dallas *News* points out.

The United States Government is preparing through its War Labor Policies Board a program of after-war readjustment intended to prevent unemployment, lowering of labor standards and wages, and possible business depression. The first step, we read in the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondence, is to be the inauguration of public works on a large scale, including irrigation and reclamation projects, highways, waterways, and railway construction. An appeal is to be issued to States and municipalities to resume at once all public work which had been curtailed or abandoned because of the war. In the third place, the War Finance Board, the Capital Issues Committee, the Federal Reserve Board, and Congress will be asked to cooperate in the conversion of war-plants to peace plants. The curtailed and suppress "non-essential" industries will be helped to get back to normal as soon as possible. Soldier labor and war-work labor are to be diverted to the farms as far as possible. Finally, it is planned to utilize our soldiers abroad as long as possible in the labor of reconstruction in Europe.

Besides the soldiers, there is the great army of workers in war-industry. For their sake and for the sake of their employers there is to be, according to Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, "a tapering off of war-work, giving time for industrial readjustment and for the industry to take up civilian work." Brig.-Gen. Guy E. Tripp, who has just returned to his duties with the Westinghouse Company, declares that the transition to a peace basis will be "largely accomplished within six months."

WHY MR. McADOO RESIGNS

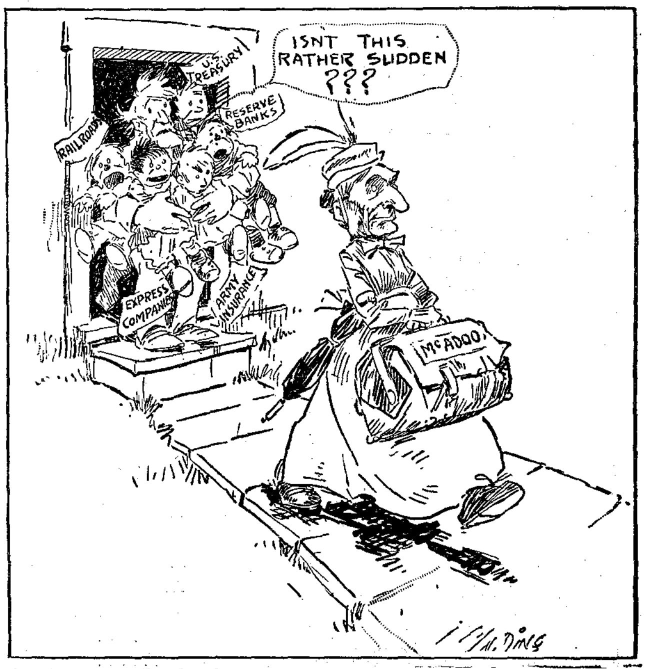
TO CREATE A MYSTERY, the simplest procedure for a public man is to make a plain statement of fact, remarks some editorial observers as they note the incredulity, not to say suspicion, that greets the resignation of Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. He is to retire as Railroad Director on January 1, and leaves the Treasury Department upon the appointment of his successor by the President. In his letter of resignation, Mr. McAdoo tells the President that while he does not wish to convey the impression that there is any actual impairment of his health, yet "as a result of long overwork I need a reasonable period of genuine rest to replenish my energy." But more than this, Mr. McAdoo writes, "I must, for the sake of my family, get back to private life, to retrieve my personal fortune." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes the country will "unanimously regret" the retirement of Mr. McAdoo, whose going is "a catastrophe for the Wilson Administration." This daily reminds us that before people had crystallized emotionally on the war and while yet "many wavered in a twilight zone between physical force and moral suasion, his was the voice that never faltered, his the vision that could not be deflected." If there be reasons for his retirement other than those that appear on the surface, they will develop later, says the Buffalo *Evening News* (Rep.), which at the moment confesses gratitude to a man who "whatever his mistakes may have been—and frankly we believe he made as few mistakes as any man who could have been called to the post—served his country well in the hour of its need." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) acknowledges that Mr. McAdoo has been "a hard and energetic worker, and that his duties have been exacting," and adds:

> "His term has covered a period of transition in the banking laws of the country and of unusual stress on account of the war-financing. The country has financed the war without serious difficulty, and whatever credit is due Mr. McAdoo for this he is welcome to. It must be remembered, however, that the country was in a highly prosperous condition when we went into the war and able to have borne even a heavier burden. So far as the Treasury Department has been responsible for the character of the war-revenue bills, it is not free from criticism.
>
> "In lifting the railroads to a higher degree of efficiency, Mr. McAdoo has had two powerful levers that the managers of the roads under the old condition were unable to use. He has boosted freight- and passenger-rates to unheard-of figures and he has consolidated them in a way that would have horrified the Interstate Commerce Commission and the trust 'busters' in the days before the war. Even with these powerful and most useful instruments in his hands, it is doubtful if Mr. McAdoo has increased the country's railroad efficiency except in respect to the government business, and he has failed to make them pay. There is some fear when he and his successor are through with them, if they do get through, the roads will be in worse physical condition than when he took hold."

Among Democratic journals we find the Raleigh *News and Observer* ranking Mr. McAdoo "among the greatest of the nation's Secretaries of the Treasury," under whose administration it has been "taken out from under the control of Wall Street and its powers devoted to the service of the public." The Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.) also warmly praises Mr. McAdoo, who has been "an able and a faithful servant of the public, and his work has been beneficial to the nation." The Richmond *Virginian* (Dem.) and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) believe it will not be easy for President Wilson to fill Mr. McAdoo's place either as Secretary of the Treasury or as administrator of the railways, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) assures us that few men have ever left the Cabinet with a finer record, and "no Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Hamilton supported heavier responsibilities."

But the New York *Sun* (Ind.) is one of the papers that believes "no explanation of the unexpected withdrawal which deprives President Wilson's Cabinet of its strongest and most conspicuous member seems to fit exactly the known facts of the case," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says there will be "a wide-spread opinion that it would have been better ordered if Mr. McAdoo's period of three months' rest and the President's trip to Europe had not been made coincident." Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

> "It is apparent that Mr. McAdoo retires at a fortunate time for his own fame. He is now at the very peak of his success in achievement. By retiring he escapes what may prove to be the luckless embarrassments of the reconstruction period—difficulties in dealing with railroad labor and taxation measures and huge bond issues offered to a people no longer fired by the military struggle at the front.
>
> "If one is looking ahead to political developments, he would say that circumstances conspire to make this the opportune time for Mr. McAdoo to withdraw from public life and restore his strength in anticipation of a Presidential candidacy in 1920. This will surely be said by Mr. McAdoo's political adversaries and to leave it unrecorded would leave the story unfinished at this date."



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THAT WAGE PROBLEM AGAIN.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

As for the "Presidential bee," we may refer to a speech of Secretary McAdoo made at Houston, Texas, on April 16 last, when an enthusiastic chairman introduced him as the coming President. His disclaimer was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 25, which we reproduce in part as follows:

> "But, ladies and gentlemen, this war can not be won unless there is at this time developed in America more than it has already been developed that unity of purpose that comes from the subordination of every personal and private interest, the squaring of every individual action with the noble standard of a perfectly selfless Americanism. It is no time for politics, it is no time for personal ambitions—and that impels me to refer to the suggestion your chairman made in introducing me. . . . .
>
> "I speak feelingly about this, my fellow countrymen, because I can not serve you as I want to serve you if my motives are ever suspected or if it ever should be supposed that I had a personal end in view. I must have your confidence and I must have the confidence of the American people if I am to do this job thoroughly; and if I have it, I want to keep it. I can not keep it and I would not deserve to if I have any selfish purpose to serve.
>
> "In my humble judgment, as things stand to-day and as they may stand in 1920, there is only one man in America who deserves the great and exalted office of the Presidency, and he is holding that office now."

THE WAR'S COST IN HUMAN LIVES

"LET US VISUALIZE a march of the British dead down Fifth Avenue," suggests a writer in the New York *Tribune*, in an endeavor to make the staggering casualty lists of the war more real than mere figures can make them. "At daybreak they start, twenty abreast. Until sundown they march . . . and the next day, and the next, and the next. For ten days the British dead pass in review. For eleven days more the French dead file down 'the Avenue of the Allies.' For the Russians it would require the daylight of five weeks more. Two months and a half would be required for the Allied dead to pass a given point. The enemy dead would require more than six weeks." For *four months* men actually killed in the war, passing steadily twenty abreast—the writer suggests, as a fitting punishment for the late German Kaiser, that he be forced to stand at attention and review this stupendous, ghastly procession, from the first rank to the last.

WAR-CASUALTIES OF THE NATIONS

In this table, showing the men in arms, the lives lost, and the total casualties of the leading nations involved in the war, the list of killed follows, in general, figures gathered by the New York *Evening Post*. The other lists follow the compilation of a writer in the New York *Tribune*, and both lists have been corrected by official reports issued since the original estimates were made. All of the totals, except those of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany, are unofficial.

	Men in Arms	*Lives Lost*	*Total Casualties*
United States.....	3,764,700	58,478	262,723
Great Britain.....	7,500,000	658,665	3,049,991
France...........	6,000,000	1,100,000	4,000,000
Italy.............	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000
Russia...........	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000
Belgium..........	350,000	50,000	300,000
Servia............	300,000	150,000	200,000
Roumania........	600,000	200,000	300,000
Germany.........	11,000,000	1,580,000	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary..	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Turkey...........	1,500,000	250,000	750,000
Bulgaria..........	1,000,000	50,000	200,000
Totals........	58,514,700	10,097,143	24,562,714

Our own casualty lists, continuing to arrive after the signing of the armistice, "have struck the only somber note" in our general thankfulness. The official figures, giving 58,478 dead and 189,955 wounded in a total casualty list of 262,723, are more than double those which semi-official advices from Washington had led the country to expect, and many editors protest against the War Department's policy of suppression. "An explanation seems to be due," declare the New York *Evening Post* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the New York *Globe* offers a detailed indictment of this "cruel policy":

> "Six months ago the War Department gave solemn assurances that it would be frank with the American people. It has not been. No one will contend for an instant that it has not known, and long known, the truth.
>
> "Having been guilty of deliberate suppression, it does not lessen its offense by suddenly plumping out the gross figures of a tripled list. Giving no names and only stating totals, it has brought cruel anxiety to approximately 2,000,000 American households. Each is wondering whether its loved one is included in the unpublished list. Having deceived the country for several months, it would seem as if there might have been persistence in the deceit until the names were available and could be communicated to the bereft. Every family which has not heard from its absent members since the close of hostilities now sits in fear because the War Department, recognizing that the truth must soon come out, suddenly resolved to confess and was so desirous of escaping from its embarrassment that it did not care about anything else.
>
> "Not an hour should be lost in collecting and transmitting casualty information. If the cables are clogged the lists should be put aboard the fastest ship of the Navy. It is nearly two weeks since the last shot was fired, and even tho there were no cables the War Department by this time should know who have been lost. Leaving out of view the insult to the American people, the War Department's policy has most reprehensibly assailed the peace of mind of countless homes."

* * *

Nevertheless, publicists almost without exception are agreed, "in proportion to the forces engaged and the results obtained, our final casualty list is not greater than might have been expected." "Coming upon a field where dogged courage fairly matched long preparation and iron discipline, it was the part of the Americans to turn the scale," the New York *World* points out. "It was a costly service. . . . Song and story will never cease to immortalize the price these fifty thousand Americans, with heads held high and hearts undaunted, paid for the freedom of the nations." The Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

> "America was prepared in spirit to spend greatly for the cause of humanity. Her sons would have died in numbers equal to those of Britain or of France had occasion demanded. From such sacrifices we were spared. Let this thought make hearts tender and sympathy generous when we think of those who paid, without murmuring, the greater price."

"Our men were purposely placed at one of the most vital and difficult points of the line and told to hack their way through," the New York *Evening Sun* observes, and finds much consolation in its conviction that the "long, bitter, murderous struggle" which resulted was merciful in the end:

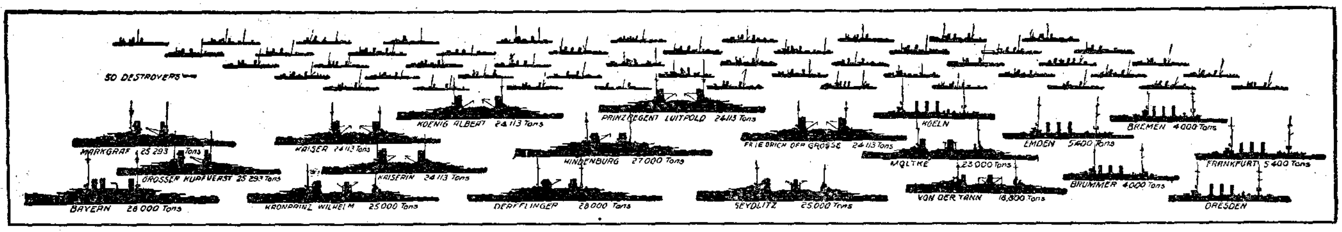
> "It was a wise policy, this policy of forcing the fighting, and in the end it saved lives. For it crusht the enemy's line, crusht his resisting power, crusht his purpose and will to fight on. It detracts nothing from the glory of our brave allies to say that it was the desperate onslaughts in the Argonne more than any other one thing which broke the heart of the German Army."

Our total sacrifice of human life was practically the same as that of Canada, which has one-thirteenth of our population, and only slightly greater than that credited to the little Belgian Army of 350,000, of whom 300,000, according to one authority, were listed as casualties. The British official casualty list of 3,049,991, including 658,665 killed and 2,391,326 wounded, is generally considered surprizingly large, in view of Great Britain's "contemptible little army" at the beginning of the war. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* comments on this "record that compels the admiration of the world":

> "It has been too often forgotten that in addition to her part on the Western Front Great Britain has had to maintain armies and fight battles on more and widely separated fronts than any other belligerent of the Allies. British casualty figures will be worth remembering on December 7, the day set apart for America to do honor to her British Allies in the war for human freedom."

The French, in conformity with their policy of "proud silence" throughout the war, have thus far issued no casualty list, but most authorities are agreed that the total can not be less than 4,000,000. One authority, attempting "an estimate of France's sacrifice in a roundabout way," reaches the conclusion that the French actually killed on the West Front number one and a quarter millions. Germany's official list, giving 1,580,000 killed, 260,000 whose fate, according to the *Vorwärts* of Berlin, is unknown, and 4,000,000 wounded, is considered conservative by several commentators.

Italy's official report shows a total of 5,000,000 men called to arms out of a total population of 36,000,000. "This figure," according to a dispatch from Rome, "showing that Italy's total mobilization reached 14½ per cent. of her entire population, it is believed, will surpass that of any other Allied nation." Italian casualties amounted to about 2,000,000, of whom 400,000 were killed in battle, and 100,000 died of disease or other causes.



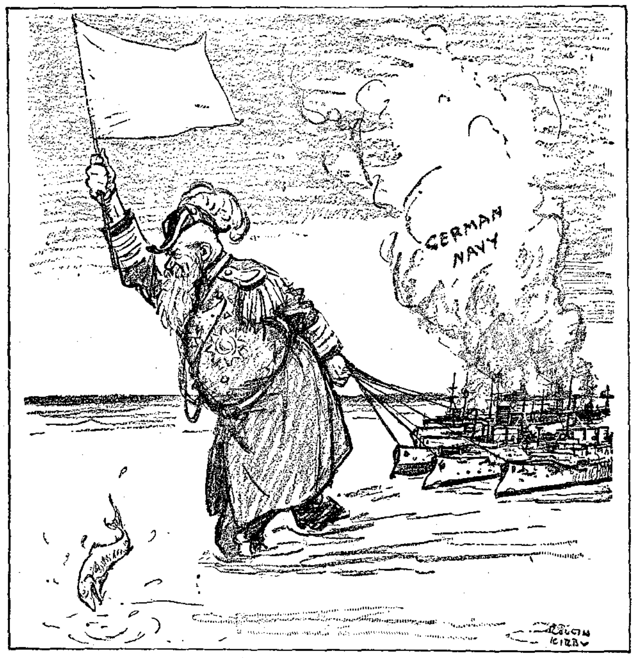
From the New York "Times."

GERMANY'S SURRENDERED NAVY.

Thirteen ships of the line, six light cruisers, and fifty destroyers were turned over to British, American, and French naval forces. Germany also surrendered the battle-ship *König* and the cruiser *Mackensen* at a German port to a British naval officer sent to Germany to take over these ships, one of which was unseaworthy and the other unfinished. In addition, Germany is surrendering her entire submarine fleet to the Allies.

END OF THE GERMAN NAVY

"I ALWAYS THOUGHT they would come out, but not like this, on a piece of string," said Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet, after the German High Seas Fleet had cringingly surrendered. No nation of such proud rank has ever suffered so great a humiliation, we are told generally, as this defeat at a "bloodless Trafalgar" when the British Fleet, accompanied by units of the American and French navies, occupying a stretch of water forty miles long and six wide, received the submission of thirteen German battle-ships and battle-cruisers, six light cruisers, and fifty destroyers, manned by 14,000 officers and men under Admiral Meurer. Nor was German treachery forgotten in the moment of the Allied triumph, for we are told that five hundred Allied guns were ready to open broadside from either side as the Germans, on November 21, "crept meekly into custody" out of the mist at nine-thirty o'clock thirty miles east of May Island, whence they were convoyed to the Firth of Forth. Meanwhile another humiliation for Germany was the surrender of eighty-seven *U*-boats. The policy of the British Navy has been gloriously justified in the surrender of the German Fleet,] says the Baltimore *News*, and the "heritage of Nelson and Drake remains supreme." It was a wonderful day for England, the "greatest since Trafalgar," as many writers remark, while the New York *Globe* goes further back and says "it brings to mind the handing over of the naval power of Athens at the close of the Peloponnesian War." This daily adds:



OUT AT LAST.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"Germany was the second naval Power of the world and did not conceal her ambition to become the first. She had the most powerful army, but this was not enough. She sought to add to land supremacy water supremacy—to concentrate with one Power for the first time since Rome's day complete mastery. 'World-dominion or downfall,' wrote Bernhardi, and the answer is 'downfall.' As a peaceable folk there is not and never has been a desire to annihilate Germany. But there has been determination to end her career as an intriguing trouble-maker, who acted on the principle that might conferred right, and so far as the sea is concerned this end has been achieved for at least a generation. . . . . . .

"By a victory over the Spanish Armada Great Britain prevented a preponderant land Power becoming a preponderant naval Power. At Trafalgar Nelson did the same thing. Once again history repeats itself. As it has been our fixt and immovable national policy to permit no transatlantic interference in cisatlantic affairs, so it is the fixt and immovable policy of Great Britain to permit no condition which puts her vital lines of communication at the mercy of a possible enemy. The policy in a sense is one of colossal impudence, as Bismarck said our Monroe Doctrine was, but we of all people should be able to understand it and to realize, unless a system under which effective internationalization of the seas is established, why Great Britain will not abandon it."

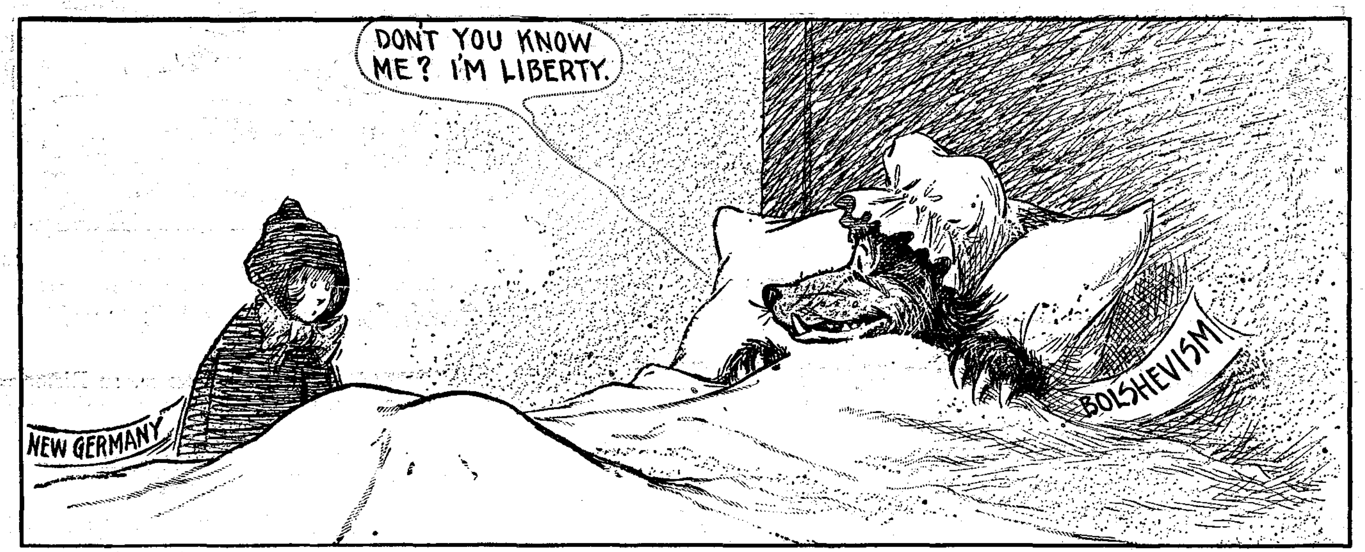
Germany will not recover any of her surrendered ships, the New York *Times* points out, her colonies in all parts of the world are gone, her foreign trade is only a memory, and her merchant marine is no more than a nucleus. The great naval and commercial fabric, raised with vast expenditure of gold and toil, "lies prostrate and dismantled," adds this daily, which thinks that "regarded merely as a spectacle of arrogant ambition brought low, the fall of the German Navy from its great eminence is a national tragedy for which no parallel can be found in history." "*Der Tag*" is here, notes the Chicago *Evening Post*, and mentions the fact that on this day there lie in the Firth of Forth, rendezvous of the Anglo-American Grand Fleet, 224,151 tons of German battle-ships, 121,800 tons of German battle-cruisers, and 18,800 tons of German light cruisers—in all, 364,751 tons of the finest ships of what was once the German Navy, the pride of the Kaiser. Contempt and ridicule are showered upon Germany by various editorial observers following the confession of Captain Persius, naval critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, that the fight off Jutland "did the business" for the German Navy, and this explains the failure of Germany's fleet to come out, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which proceeds:

"On May 31, 1916, the day of that battle, German confidence in its fleet and hopes for its success were at high level. Twenty-four hours later 'it was clear to every thinking man,' he writes, 'that the Skagerrack battle must be the only general naval engagement of the war.' The German losses were 'enormous' and the boasted fleet narrowly escaped destruction, being saved 'partly by good leadership and partly by weather conditions.'

"German propagandists and German press agents, including the Kaiser, hailed the Jutland battle as a 'glorious' German victory and hoaxed the world for a time. We learn now from the German expert that the fight resulted in a disaster from which the German Navy never recovered. Secretly acknowledging its failure in surface sea warfare—tho it never dared make open confession—the German Admiralty sought to turn the scale by submarine warfare, and scored another and still more costly failure."

The German "yellow streak" is what impresses most of our editors, and the Brooklyn *Citizen* recalls that—

"In the Napoleonic wars the French fleets, altho inferior to


DON'T YOU KNOW ME? I'M LIBERTY.
NEW GERMANY
BOLSHEVISM

THAT WOLF AGAIN. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

the British and commanded by admirals without the genius of Nelson, died fighting. France maintained her commerce on the high seas and French privateers captured many British vessels. Trafalgar, which saved Great Britain from invasion, cost Nelson his life.

"The young American Navy performed prodigies in the War of 1812. Admiral Cervera steamed directly into the jaws of death when he engaged the American Fleet off Santiago. The Russian Admiral Rojestventsky died fighting in the Russian-Japanese War. Only the German Navy has refused to fight and has ignominiously surrendered. The stigma of cowardice will rest upon the German Navy for generations. The work of thirty years destroyed in a moment of panic, for only fear was at the bottom of the surrender."

But the Washington *Star* and other journals believe there was nothing else to do, for "evidence is accumulating that the German High Command had practically lost control of the Navy," and it is known that the seamen were insubordinate and had, in fact, "mutinied and had prevented a final sacrificial sea fight."

Parallel with the comment on Germany's downfall as a naval Power is the high praise for the part the British Navy played in winning the war. The war could not have been won at all without the British Navy, which was the "one indispensable element of victory," says the New York *Evening Post*, which adds:

> "Mahan, thou shouldst be living at this hour! The great naval theoretician, steeped in history and in fact, the American who first taught the English fully to know what their sea-power had wrought, would surely have thrilled with satisfaction if he could have lived to see the amazing spectacle of to-day. A 'fleet in being' has done its perfect work. With little actual fighting, its heavier ships having scarcely been engaged during the four years of war, there it has ridden at anchor on the north coast of Scotland. Apparently it was doing nothing. It looked as idle as painted ships upon a painted ocean. But in reality it was exerting irresistible and decisive power. . . . The Grand Fleet in harbor has exerted the invisible compulsion across the North Sea which finally dragged the enemy vessels to the most impressive and astounding naval capitulation ever seen."

In this consummate hour of triumph the Entente nations offer their heartfelt gratitude to the British Navy, remarks the Providence *Journal*, which thinks its "four-year record of gallant watchfulness against a hideous menace is one of the finest chapters in the annals of the race." The New York *Evening Sun* bids us always remember that but for the British sailors and the French Army "Germany to-day would rule the world and we should be slaves," while the Cleveland *Press* reminds us that the United States shares the triumph of Germany's naval surrender, and Americans "may give thanks for the power of their Navy no less than for the success of the United States Army, under General Pershing and Marshal Foch." It is noted in various quarters that by the elimination of the German Navy automatically the United States becomes the second naval Power of the world, and our participation in the patrol of the seas strengthens in some minds the conviction that we must keep the American Navy in fettle. The Chicago *Tribune* observes:

> "Secretary Daniels, with a comprehension of what national defense means, a comprehension growing out of war-time experience with an instrument of national defense, is advising the continuance of American naval construction, the upbuilding and maintenance of the fleet, and Daniels, saturated as he is with much error, is wholly right in this insistence. We hope it prevails."

The Indianapolis *News* supports Secretary Daniels in his wish to have the program of naval construction continued, because the war has "abundantly demonstrated the value of sea-power," and the Grand Rapids *News* urges that naval construction be continued for two reasons: "One is that we must maintain the greatest possible dominance of the seas, the other is that a cessation of construction would tend to upset both the metal and the labor markets."

On the other hand, there are dailies which question whether we need a great navy, and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* points out that "inasmuch as the President is going abroad in the hope that he may achieve a league of nations, which would call for the retention of only a fraction of the ships of war as a police force, Secretary Daniels should give his chief the benefit of the doubt." In the judgment of the New York *Journal of Commerce*—

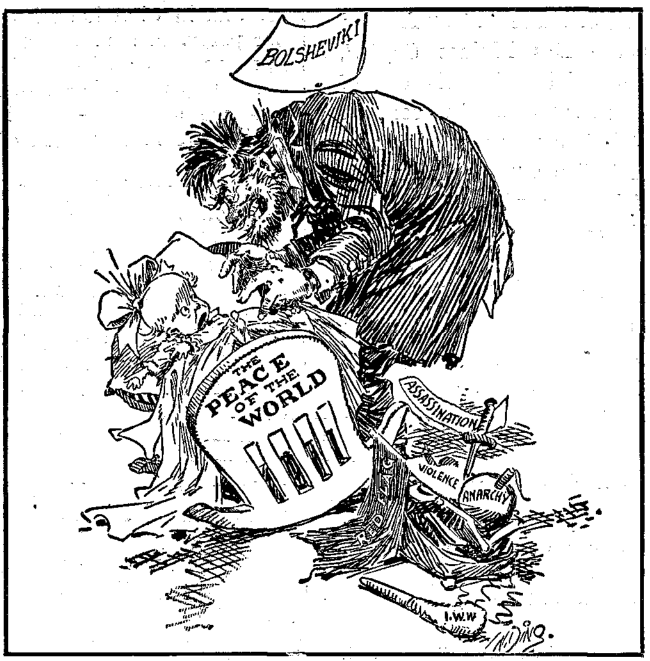
> "What is to be aimed at as the result of the infernal war from which we are just escaping with the necessity of building up our interests anew is a league of nations for securing friendly relations and enduring peace. No one is to dominate trade or rule the world. These nations are to acknowledge common rights and mutual interests in an advanced civilization. In the partnership for peace and safety each should contribute its share according to capacity and its interests at stake, and there should be no such use for armaments on land or sea as there has been. Great Britain should be in agreement with other nations as a strong naval partner, because its interests are so largely at sea. It can not claim to be dominant there as an overruling authority, but should become a strong member of the partnership that is to be dominant as a whole for peace and safety."

Washington dispatches inform us that owing to the signing of the armistice the naval estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1 are to be reduced by $1,180,315,573. The original estimate was $2,644,307,046, and we read:

> "The biggest reduction is in the Department of Ordnance, where $313,421,716 is to be lopped off. The pay of the Navy is to be cut $275,324,285, due to the smaller personnel. Naval aviation will be reduced $133,770,700. Supplies and accounts in the Navy also are to be substantially modified.
>
> "No reduction was suggested, however, in the second three-year shipbuilding program of 156 ships, calling for $6,000,000,000 to build ten super-dreadnoughts, six battle-ships, and 140 warships and smaller auxiliary craft."

BOLSHEVIK MUTTERINGS HERE

IN A SMALL WAY that may mean little—or a great deal—Bolshevism, in no essential different from the doctrine behind the "Red Terror" in Petrograd and Moscow, has appeared almost simultaneously throughout the length and breadth of the United States. In New York and in San Francisco, in Chicago and Milwaukee, in Hartford, Conn., and Laredo, Texas, "the red flag has been raised," a writer in the Hartford *Courant* points out, "as the symbol of a political system not merely in contrast with our own, but in definite antagonism to it." Great meetings in the Chicago Coliseum and in Madison Square Garden, New York, each with an attendance of more than ten thousand, became "glorifications" of that system of "economic and political tyranny, compared to which," in the words of the Omaha *Bee,* "the utmost despotism of the Czar was mild and beneficent." "Too wide publicity can not be given to these proceedings," declares *The Christian Science Monitor,* of Boston, in an editorial under the heading of "Bolshevism in America." Since the outbreak of the war, this daily cites evidence to prove Socialism in the United States has been "monopolized" by an "element of the population entirely out of sympathy, and generally at enmity, with American ideals." Quoting Victor Berger, the Austrian-born Socialist Congressman-elect, of Milwaukee, and other leading "party" Socialists, the Minneapolis *Tribune* observes: "Socialism as exploited in the United States is admitted by its leaders to be off the same cloth as Russian Bolshevism," and calls for the exclusion of Berger, who has boasted of his indictment under the espionage laws, from Congress. To the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,*



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THE NEXT CANDIDATE FOR ELIMINATION.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

> "The amazing thing about this American-Bolshevik braggadocio is that it assumes that a country that has revealed political, social, industrial, amd personal control for several hundred years is to learn wisdom at this late day from those who have reduced their own country to a welter of suspicion with every man's hand against every other's and where the stomach is indeed in rebellion since the things produced and the men who are capable of producing them have been wantonly destroyed in farm and factory."

For the very reason that it has made such a record in Russia, several editors believe that Bolshevism will not spread widely in America, and the New York *Tribune,* reasoning that "proletariat" and "*bourgeoisie,*" the "reddest words in the red's vocabulary," mean "two things that are practically nonexistent here," reaches the conclusion that "fear of Bolshevism in America is an unsound political emotion." To all such reassurances the Peoria *Transcript* offers the grim reminder that "Lenine and Trotzky were lightly dismissed as cranks without a following, but they toppled over the Kerensky Government and threw Russia into chaos." Beginning with *The Wall Street Journal* and ending with the San Diego *Union,* a considerable proportion of the American press is convinced that "the rocks of Bolshevism loom menacingly ahead."

The present prominence of the case of Thomas J. Mooney, of San Francisco, a labor leader whose sentence to be hanged on December 13 was only recently commuted by Governor Stephens to life imprisonment, is credited with playing a large part in the wide-spread activity of American Bolsheviki. Mooney was convicted of responsibility for a bomb explosion which killed ten persons during a preparedness parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916. For labor men generally, Mooney's case has been "the center of a struggle between capital and labor, with Mooney's life as the prize." The evidence on which Mooney was convicted was all circumstantial, perjury was proved in the case of one of the State's witnesses, and the trial judge, T. J. Griffin, declaring that "credibility of some of the witnesses testifying against Mooney" was questionable, asked for a new trial. The Bolsheviki in Russia used this case to indict American "capitalism." American radical and labor papers were bitter in their denunciation, and even conservative organs admitted doubt "whether Mooney was granted justice in the California courts." The commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment, which the California governor explained he did at the instance of President Wilson, is acceptable neither to Mooney nor to his champions. Attention is called to the fact that the President asked not life imprisonment, but "the postponement of Mooney's execution until he could be tried on one of the other indictments against him," and the condemned labor leader issued the following unequivocal statement from his cell:

> "Governor Stephens, it is my life you are dealing with. I demand that you revoke your commutation of my death sentence to a living death. I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers to a living grave. I am innocent. I demand a new and fair trial or my unconditional liberty through a pardon. If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me."

Mooney's case, however, it is noted by the New York *Times,* seems chiefly important to the Bolshevist element in various meetings called to protest against his execution, as well as by radical papers throughout the country, as an excuse for waving the red flag and hailing the advance of the Bolshevist movement in America. *The New Solidarity,* an I. W. W. organ published in Chicago, is inspired to proclaim:

> "The jackal press can not longer suppress the news of the revolution here at home. The day is not far off when this country will step beside the European fellow workers in the fight for freedom. Let the news from the other side strengthen our hopes. We American workers are not alone. The day is not far distant when the workers of all countries will not be satisfied with that ancient and fossilized idea, 'a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.' The idea that is taking hold throughout the world (the Bolshevist idea), is 'The World for the Workers.'"

The Butte (Mont.) *Bulletin,* published in the region where the I. W. W. won its first victories, heads a story of the Bolshevik uprising in Germany, "Will Same Thing Happen in United States?" and, according to the Helena *Independent,* openly waves the red flag and "champions the Bolsheviki."

The suppression of the red flag in New York City, after a small riot had been precipitated by its display in Socialist-Bolshevik demonstrations, has aroused editors throughout the East. "Under whatever name it may fly," declares *The Wall Street Journal,* "the red flag to-day represents Bolshevism pure and simple. Mayor Hylan deserves commendation for forbidding any public exhibition of a red flag in New York." The

Detroit *News* satirically observes, "this will, of course, immediately kill all social unrest and dangerous agitation." The New York *Evening World* comments:

> "This is the moment of moments when labor in the United States ought to stand so far above the reach of prowling instigators of anarchy and violence as to be a constant example and guide to labor in all the revolution-racked nations of Europe."

The Los Angeles *Times*, whose struggle with organized labor has been long and bitter, is of the opinion that "there should be no temporizing with those who carry their opposition to our established form of government to the extent of flaunting a rival flag," particularly "the blood red flag of anarchy." "The red flag means lawlessness," declares the Des Moines *Capital*, commenting on the decision of the school board of the city of Chicago not to allow "citizens bearing the red flag" to conduct meetings in public school-houses. "It is a new symbol for an archaic thing," says the New York *Tribune*, "namely, for unrestraint." "Not to be tolerated," is the verdict of the New York *Morning Telegraph*, the Providence *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, and of our two large patriotic organizations, the American Defense Society and the National Security League.

On the other hand, the New York *Call* (Socialist) protests that the "red banner" stands for human brotherhood, and raises practical objections to a federal law suppressing it:

> "A federal law of this kind would strike at thousands of local labor-unions all over the country. Red has been a color that they have instinctively chosen as a symbol of their aspirations, and, probably, a majority of such banners in this country are of this color."

But the heart of the problem is only to be reached, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Leader*, through the adjustment of capital and labor. Says the editor of this daily, which circulates in one of the greatest labor centers of the world:

> "Labor is not only to get more, but is to say just how much more and in what it shall consist. It is not, according to the labor program, a matter of respectfully standing while capital leisurely makes up its mind that it will grant this, that, or the other. It is that labor is to sit at the conference table while the terms are arranged—that labor is to have an actual voice in assisting the management of industry, commerce, and government.
>
> "In other words, labor expects in future to 'sit in' at all gatherings which discuss the welfare of the nation, whether they relate to industrial prosperity or governmental policies. Labor, in fact, expects to have delegates at every point with a voice in determining every decision. That is the point which seems to have escaped most of those who have discust the reconstruction period and its practical duties. There is to be an actual cooperation between capital and labor not merely theoretical as heretofore. Labor is to be an active partner, not silent."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The mailed fist is extended for a handout.—*Manchester Union.*

General Crowder will let up on his crowding.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The Bolsheviki are against all capital except capital punishment.—*Newark News.*

Everybody and everything in Germany seems to be groaning save the dinner-table.—*Anaconda Standard.*

There will be a great saving of paper on the next issue of the "Almanach de Gotha."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Isn't there a quiet little war going on somewhere to which a fellow can retreat to escape the horrors of peace?—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Bolshevik, as we understand it, is a person who has Socialistic tendencies and hasn't the price of a square meal.—*New York Tribune.*

It seems you are not yet at liberty to swallow your peach-stones. The Government requests that they be saved as heretofore.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The chief reason most persons spend their incomes freely is because it takes next month's salary to pay last month's grocery bill. —*Indianapolis News.*

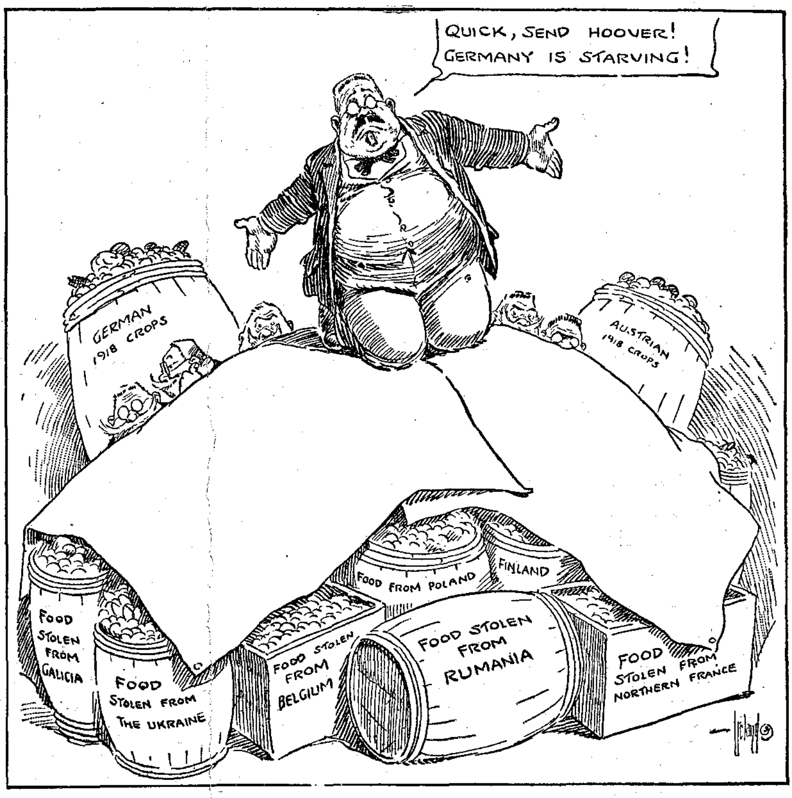
Germany may have congratulated herself that she had lost the war, but latest reports would seem to indicate that it is still on her trail.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Bolshevik Government displays a permanent policy consisting mainly of murder. It sounds like a bid for the immoral support of the Pan-Germans.—*Kansas City Times.*

Another curious thing about human nature is the way it would rather make $25 a week and have to spend $26 to live on than $18 and have to spend $17.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

The chief difficulty in the labor situation appears to be the large number of people who know too much to work their hands, and, who don't know enough to work their brains. — *Lawrence (Mass.) Tribune.*

If the Allies have difficulty in determining what to do with the Kaiser they might hunt up some place as obscure as that to which Gen. Leonard Wood, the pioneer of preparedness, was banished.—*Kennebec Journal.*



THEY'VE LOST FAITH IN EVERYTHING BUT THEIR ABILITY TO FOOL AMERICANS.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

"While we are marching through Deutschland!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Hohenzollern autocracy was canned, but not preserved.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Let's fill the Hun mouths with food so we can hear ourselves think for a few minutes.—*Indianapolis News.*

Every Hohenzollern seems to have had a hole picked out and the safest route to it charted.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It will pay bandits who have been holding up mail-coaches to turn their attention to milk-wagons now.—*Newark News.*

When the Kaiser undertook to twist the tail of the British lion he bit off more than he could chew.—*Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser.*

Now that substitutes for food have been discarded, we suggest that Mr. Hoover furnish a substitute for prices.—*Corpus Christi Caller.*

The Kaiser and the Crown Prince are said not to be together. Each one has something to be thankful for anyway.—*New York Evening Post.*

Baseball has been introduced into France. Just imagine nine excited enthusiastic Frenchmen talking to an umpire all at once. —*Los Angeles Times.*

As we understand it, Lloyd George has called an election in Great Britain and Ireland in order that things may remain as they are.—*New York Evening Post.*

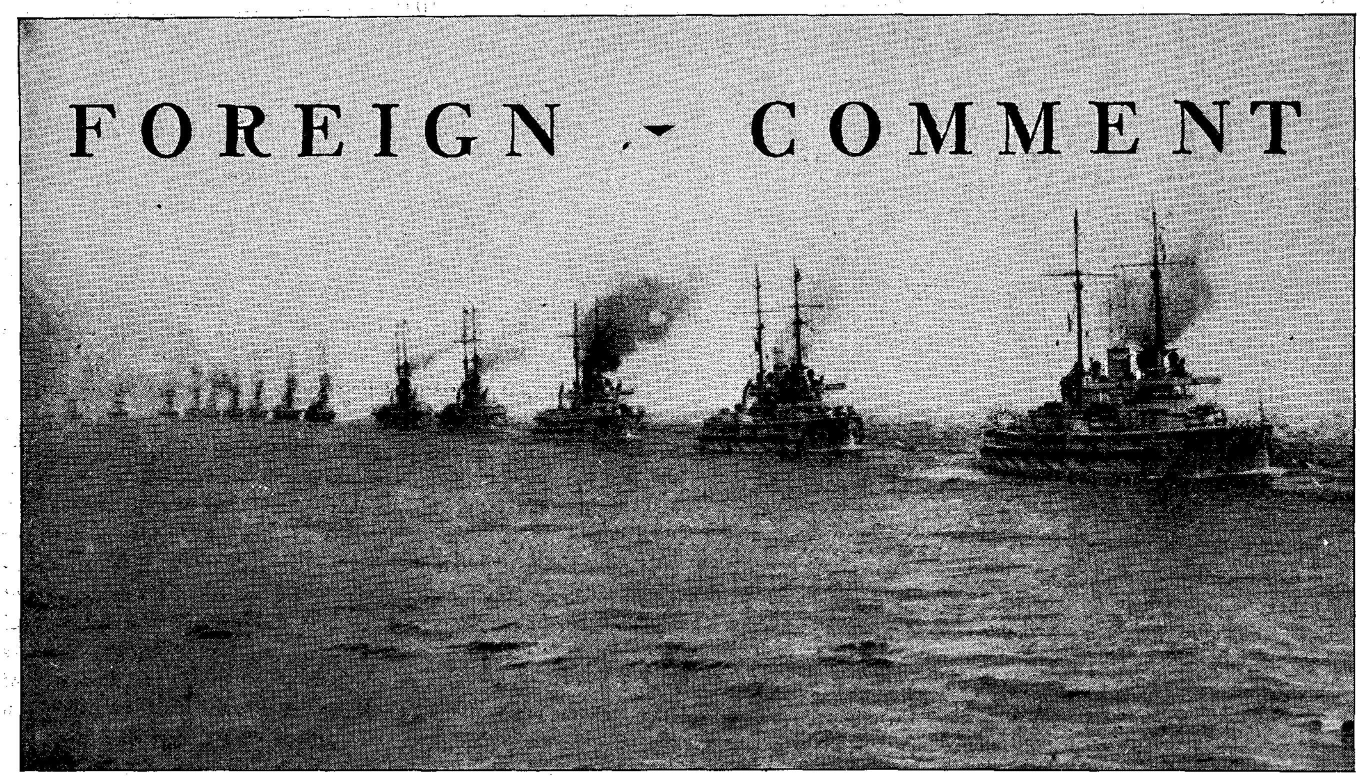
The German Navy escaped defeat by staying in its base. The former Kaiser's mistake was in not prescribing the same policy for his army.—*Indianapolis News.*

The British House of Commons has passed a bill permitting women to sit in Parliament. It will not be long until women will not be left standing any place except in cars.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Dutch castle where W. Hohenzollern is staying is said to house one of the finest collections of antiques in the world. But probably the owner of the castle has locked them up. — *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

We still have fears that some pro-German traitor will put Pershing's picture on a cigar-box with the sign: "Three for five cents." The firing squad will kindly remain in service.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE SILENT TRAFALGAR.

The world's greatest naval victory took place on Thursday, November 21, when ninety ships, the flower of the German Navy, surrendered—without a shot being fired—to the Admiral of the Grand Fleet, off the coast of Scotland. "The real secret of victory in this war," says the London *Observer*, "has been hidden from the eyes of the multitude, but will be revealed in after years, spelled out in eight letters—S-E-A P-O-W-E-R." Here is part of the great German Navy that made the ignominious surrender.

GERMANY'S LAST HOPE

GERMANY'S WELL-KNOWN CLEVERNESS has worked out a grand plan that causes her to look forward to the future with confidence. She hopes to achieve at the Peace Conference what four years of the sword has not been able to get for her. Secrecy being essential, the whole scheme, with typical Teuton *finesse*, is loudly trumpeted through the press and proclaimed from the rostrum, so that if we are not warned, at least it is not their fault. It seems that, as usual, Germany is staking her all on one throw of the dice, and this time the little game is to cause dissension among the Allies, and particularly between America and Britain. The *Kölnische Zeitung* indorses the opinion of Dr. Paul Rohrbach, who in a lecture at Cologne predicted that Germany's chance will come when America and the Entente "start to squabble among themselves." He said:

> "The victorious maintenance of our existence as a state will be achieved at the moment when, as is always the case in coalition wars, the various interests of the individual states that are leagued against us break out in all their brutality and turn upon one another. The fall in England's tonnage and the constant rise in America's tonnage will produce this critical moment and these conflicts of interest."

The Berlin *Vorwärts* thinks that the Peace Conference will be the moment to set the Allies by the ears:

> "Everything that can still be saved and won can now only be won and saved in the negotiations of the Peace Conference. Even without weapons, the German people will be an important factor at the peace table. A people of seventy millions which can not be exterminated and which holds firmly together, remains valuable as a friend and dangerous as an enemy for the future which is now to be decided. We have promised of our own free will and our own conviction to join a league of nations in accordance with Wilson's principles. By this voluntary adhesion to the league of nations, we have much to give to the world, for which a forced adhesion can never supply a substitute. Even without arms we shall not be defenseless at the peace table."

Theodore Wolff, in his *Berliner Tageblatt*, sees the makings of a number of pretty little squabbles in all of the Allied countries, and exultantly writes:

> "In almost every country there is a movement which presses for moderation and a movement which presses for the sharpest measures. In France the Socialists are turning against Clemenceau. In England Henderson and his comrades are trying to put on the brake, tho there is little real difference between the Conservatives and the Liberals except that the former want to throttle us while the latter want to thrash us. The real division only begins at the point where the talk is of the foundations of peace—of the map of Europe and of the future shaping of the world. A wide difference is seen between the Northcliffe men and the English Liberals who have been won over to Wilson's principles, as in France between the Nationalists and the politicians of the Left, and, to cap it all, it is seen that there is no firm program as yet agreed upon by the Entente governments."

All shades of German opinion unite in predicting trouble between ourselves and the British, tho the wish is perhaps father to the thought. The *Kölnische Zeitung* writes:

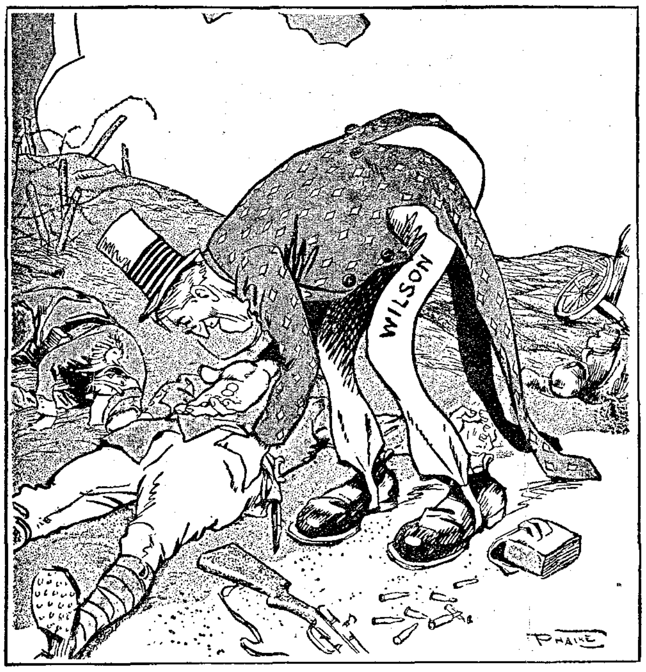
> "The thick fog of rhetoric which floats backward and forward over the Atlantic will not deceive anybody who knows. The English and the Americans feel themselves to be the greatest competitors in trade and they spy suspiciously on one another—still more as regards the future than as regards the present."

Dr. Paul Lensch, the famous "Socialist Imperialist," in his paper *Die Glocke*, chortles with joy over the prospect of a family row at the Peace Conference:

> "In England people lull themselves in the hope that the alliance with the 'Anglo-Saxon cousin' possesses eternal value, but from this expectation there will be one day an unpleasant awakening. The more independent the Union has become in this war as a world-Power, the more vigorously will she be able to support her special interests against England. There are plenty of conflicts of interest with the old sea queen. The part which New York will play in the future in the money market is primarily directed against the position of London, and the construction of an American mercantile marine hits at the decisive point the former position of England as the world's carrier.
>
> "One must always remember that the true consequences of

war will appear only with the conclusion of peace. Until then the common hatred of Germany keeps the opponents together and bridges their antagonism. At the Congress of Vienna it was only by a miracle that war by Austria, France, and England against Prussia and Russia was prevented, and the coming Peace Conference may provide similar scenes."

In his organ, the Berlin *Deutsche Politik*, Paul Rohrbach argues that the future will inevitably give Germany her diplomatic opportunity at the expense of the Allies if she only plays her cards rightly. What that "rightly" means, we can see when he comes to discuss Anglo-American relations, which he does thus:



THE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO SOW DISCORD.

THE AMERICAN FRIEND OF MAN—"Perhaps I can rescue some of my lost millions from the pockets of the Fallen." —*Ulk* (Berlin)

This infamous cartoon is typical of the German attempt to stir up trouble between America and the Allies, particularly Great Britain.

"What was England before the world-war, and what is she to-day? Before the war she was the first world-Power, proud and unassailable, more independent in her policy than any other state in the world, politically and economically based upon her own dominating world-position. To-day she is dependent upon the United States, once her colony; what England achieves and what she is not to achieve at the conclusion of peace depends upon America's leadership . . . and even after the war English policy will feel permanently its dependence upon America.

"It does not need much wisdom to predict that whereas there are already strong conflicts of interest between England and America, the United States after the war will not hesitate to employ her power even against England. While England before the war stood politically independent and free on every side, she is henceforward tied in her decisions by America and, in part, even by Japan. At the moment German consciousness subordinates these things to Germany's own direct fate, but the altered world-situation will sooner or later make itself felt for us as well as for the rest of the world, and if we pursue the right policy the developments will be by no means to our disadvantage."

The latest German "menace" is recognized by the London *Times*, which writes:

"The important work of defining precisely the conditions of a just peace must devolve upon the Allied and American statesmen. President Wilson, who was among the first to forecast the main lines of such a peace, and who has, from time to time, added to them principles and precepts which experience of actual warfare has led him to regard as essential, has undoubtedly worked out in some detail a plan on which he believes the general postulates of peace should be translated into practise. If the Allied Governments have not yet progressed as far as he in this direction, they should hasten to make good their omissions and to draw up their terms of peace in accordance with the high ideals they have always profest. Much—perhaps everything—will depend upon the spirit in which this is done. Provided that they preserve the moral unity and the firm acquiescence in joint sacrifice that have marked the armed struggle and keep before their eyes the goal of the greatest common good, they will be able to attain a joint program for peace, the justice of which will defy all the efforts of the beaten enemy to divide them. The Allied peoples would regard as intolerable any meeting of Allied representatives with cunning and unprincipled enemy diplomatists to haggle and dispute over the main terms of peace. They desire no 'peace conference' of the sort which disgraced diplomacy at Vienna a century ago, or which sowed at Berlin in 1878 the seeds of the present catastrophe."

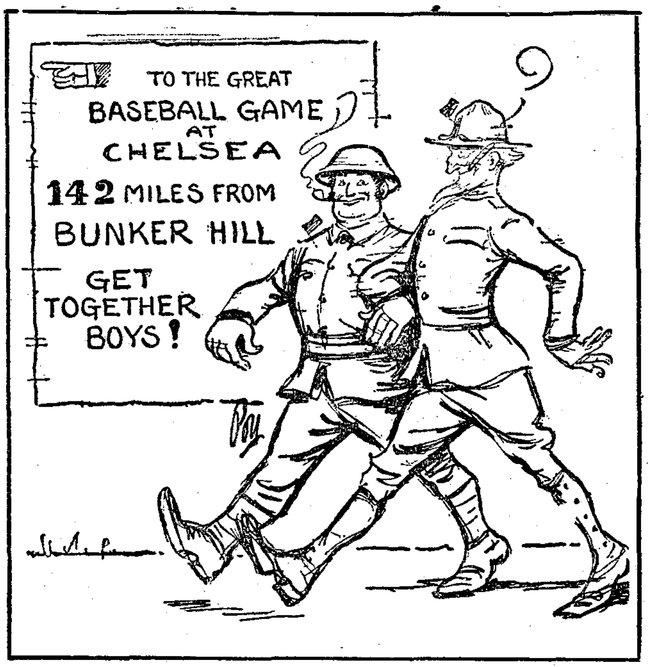
But most British editors believe that the war has so firmly cemented the Anglo-American Entente that all the problems of the peace table can be adjusted without friction. On the British side this cordiality is undoubtedly strong, we are told, and the London papers point for proof to the extraordinary popular outburst last July 4, when Britain for the first time in her history spontaneously celebrated the Declaration of Independence. Space forbids adequate quotations from the pamphlet of the Independence-day speeches, put out by the Library of War-Literature, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, but the remarks of Viscount Bryce and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, show that England is determined to let no German intrigue disturb the good feeling now existing between the two nations.

AMERICAN COLONIES IN AFRICA?—The future of the former German colonies is now much under discussion in Europe, and many think that America should bear her share of "the white man's burden." The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Some of those who are interested in colonial questions are asking whether the time is not coming when America will reconsider her attitude with regard to undertaking territorial obligations in the backward regions of the earth.

"If the administration of the German colonies is to be added to the already enormous burden resting upon the British Empire, this burden—if it is to be carried alone by us or even shared in some manner between Great Britain and France—may become altogether too unwieldy. There is the greatest need in colonial administration of the efficient and liberal-minded help which America could supply.

"An obvious suggestion is that America might undertake the responsibility for the administration of Liberia. The miserably disturbed and backward state of this black republic is sufficiently well known, and America has a peculiar interest in it because there is in the country a population of some 10,000 half-castes and negroes who are American citizens."



THE BRITISH REPLY.

"The Get-Together Boys."

—*Evening News* (London).

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE INK WAS HARDLY DRY on the armistice before a rejuvenated Poland, true to her former history, was engaged in two wars of her own, one with the Ukraine and the other with Prussia. Poland, at least, has made up her mind not to wait for the Peace Conference to decide her boundaries, and she shows an inclination to assert the doctrine of "self-determination" in no uncertain form. This doctrine that brilliant Roman weekly, *L'Unita*, tells us is a heresy and may prove one of the reefs upon which the whole League of Nations may be wrecked. Its view is enunciated in expressing some dissatisfaction with the Allied statesmen who were responsible for the terms of the armistice offered to Austria. The Italian weekly bitterly regrets that we did not insist upon intervening then and there on behalf of the Slavic nationalities instead of leaving them to work out their own salvation. *L'Unita* writes:

"The policy of the Entente Allies toward the Slav nationalities of Austria-Hungary is neither less nor more than a case of the right and duty of intervention which ought to be resolutely affirmed by the democratic parties of the Entente.

"This idea in many minds is cloudy and confused. The only one of the Allied statesmen who seems to have a clear grasp of all its constituent elements and all the consequences which it implies is President Wilson. Even Lloyd George does not make it clear whether he regards intervention in the internal affairs of Austria as a right and a duty of democratic justice, or simply as a useful war-expedient."

True democrats are urged to accept the dogma that the right of intervention is one which belongs inherently to the family of nations and can be exercised by that family whenever conditions seem to require it:

"Many backward democrats have not understood that if they really desire to work effectively for the League of Nations they must abandon without hesitation or regret the fantom of self-determination and affirm clearly and resolutely that this war must end the day of the old 'sovereign states' which recognized no authority superior to their own and regarded as a diminution of liberty and as a *casus belli* any attempt on the part of one state to intervene in the internal affairs of another."

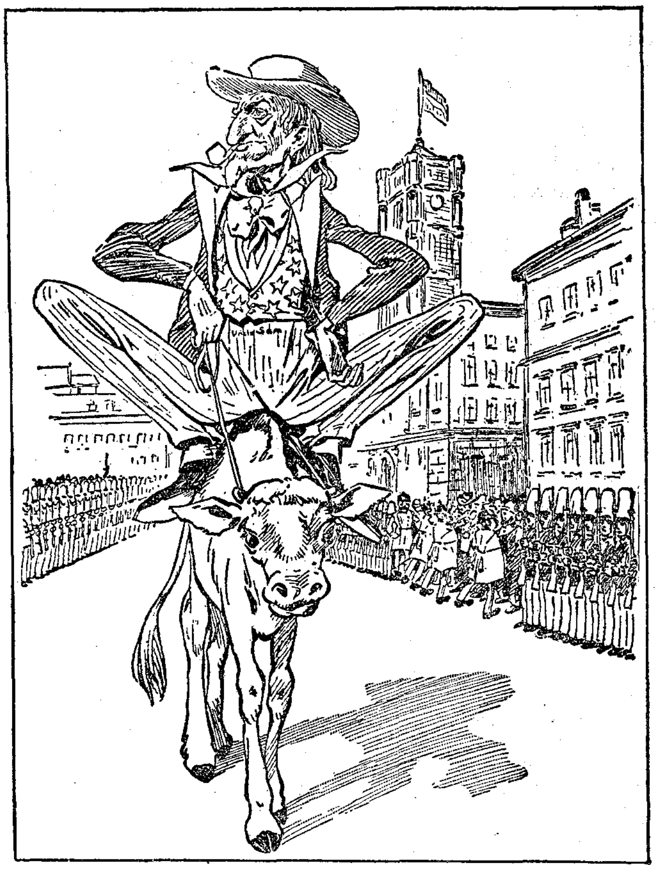
L'Unita lays it down as an axiom that the right of intervention is indispensable to a league of nations, and that self-determination and intervention can not mutually exist in the same political area:

"A league of nations whose central authority had not the right to intervene continually in the affairs of each of the associated nations in order to control armaments, to guarantee the rights of national minorities, to eliminate disputes about customs and frontiers, to secure at least comparative homogeneity of political institutions between the associates—a league of nations which did not limit the right of self-determination as affirmed by Lenine and Count Burian, would be a mere mystification.

"As real individual liberty is inconceivable unless each individual sacrifices part of his own liberty to the requirements of civilized society, so real national liberty for all nations great and small can not be achieved without some effective limitations in the liberty of each nation. The absolute right of self-determination leads to the absolute right of peace and war. Would a league of nations be worth having which left to its component states this absolute right of peace and war?"

Passing from theoretical to practical questions, *L'Unita* tells us that not alone in Italy but throughout Europe the more old-fashioned politicians are offering a distinct if passive resistance to President Wilson's pet child, the League of Nations:

"Around this idea of the League of Nations, a silent but very bitter struggle is at present being carried on. The old diplomats and the Conservative Nationalist groups dare not oppose it openly—first, because this idea is resolutely and forcibly affirmed by President Wilson and the democracy of the United States, and the United States have the whip-hand, and the whip is the only argument capable of making an impression on certain Conservative and Nationalist diplomats of Prussian mentality. Secondly, because it would be imprudent to defy the feeling of the soldiers, the majority of whom are fighting above all in the belief that they are helping to bring about a new international régime, under which a repetition of such an infamy as the declaration of war by Austria and Germany in 1914 will be impossible.



A PROPHETIC CARTOON!

"What we may expect in the year of grace 1920. The streets of Berlin are no longer cleared for empty court carriages, but for Uncle Sam, who rides through them on his golden calf."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin, August 12, 1903).

"Not venturing openly to refute the idea of Wilson and the soldiers, these 'Prussians of the Entente' are trying to boycott it quietly. They smile over it sardonically. They talk of it as little as possible. They are preparing, when the time comes for final decisions, to bring against it all sorts of quibbles and obstacles, being here at one with the German and Austrian diplomats and militarists. For there existed a military 'International' considerably more solid than the Socialist one, whose program was to stir up and keep open as many causes of quarrel as possible, and the heart of this 'War-International' is in all countries, German or anti-German, the armament industry.

"The Bolshevik theory of self-determination and the pseudo-democratic prejudice about non-intervention, by giving a wrong slant to the democratic International and rendering it incapable of clear and coherent work on behalf of an effective league of nations, is playing into the hands of the military International. For this reason, it is necessary that these mental specters in the ranks of democracy should be faced without further delay and finally laid."

While influential circles in Italy see dangers and difficulties ahead, before the League of Nations can become a practical reality, equally influential circles in Germany are being rapidly converted. For example, Friedrich Naumann in his paper, *Die Hilfe*, writes:

"Our thoughts continue to busy themselves with the League of Nations, which is now, we are told, to be extended over the whole human world. We have got to find our adjustment to it somehow or other, for it is unquestionably on the march and will come either with our cooperation or in spite of our resistance.

"If the majority of the German people and their intellectual leaders are once convinced that the League of Nations is inevitable, historically necessary, and practicable in itself, Wilson will find no better collaborators in the whole world than the Germans. We know by experience what it means to be conquered. We have a more lively sense than any other people of what a blessing it might be if mankind were demilitarized. For us it would mean a wider and freer zest in life."

None the less Dr. Naumann does not hesitate to confess that German opinion is somewhat suspicious of trusting itself to the mercies of an international council which they seem to think might possibly take a toll of vengeance for the past:

"It would not do for us to be slaughtered in the name of justice to the accompaniment of cosmopolitan psalms. Against such a hypocritical cruelty all sections and parties of our nation are at one. We do not mean that this is what Wilson has in mind, but as a proof that he has not, we hope he will soon find the right word to stigmatize the will for our destruction which sounds in the voices that come across to us from England and France."

A TRIBUTE FROM DENMARK—America's part in the war has moved Denmark to astonished admiration. Here is a meed of generous praise from the Copenhagen *Politiken:*

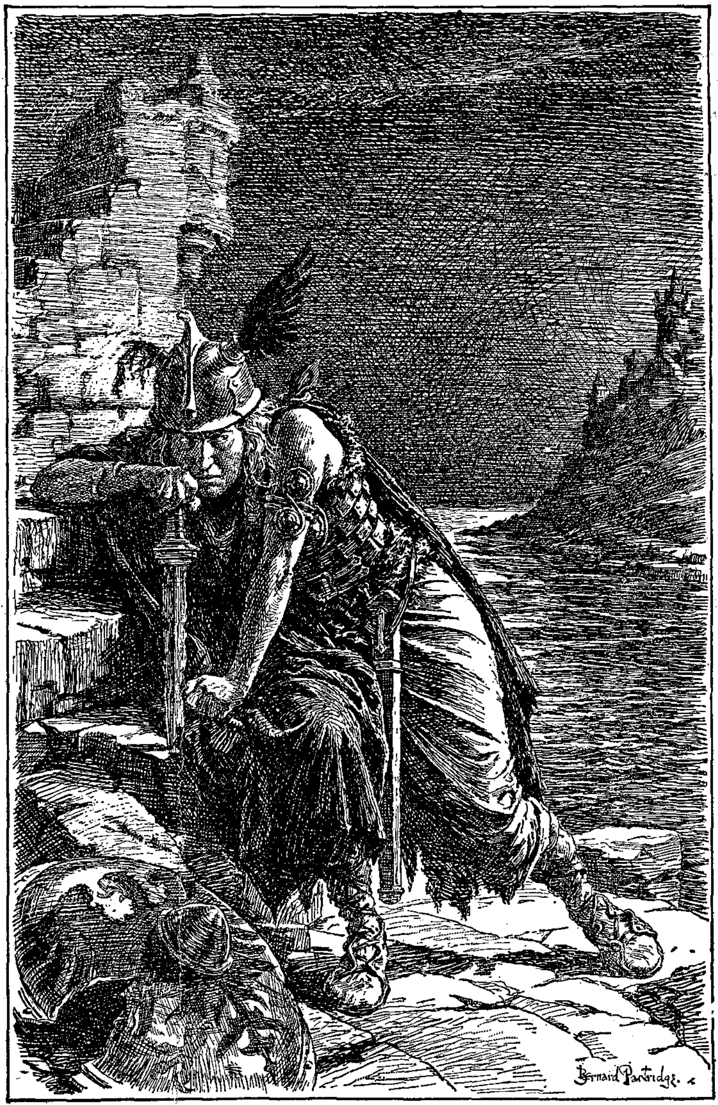
"What America has achieved is a world record which no European country can match. An army has been created which it has been possible to move to France and which has changed the fortunes of the war. A commercial fleet is now being constructed which in a few years will make America the greatest sea-Power in the world; and, politically, America has gained a leading position within the circle of the Allies which will make it indisputably *primus inter pares.*"

The *Politiken* is at some pains to explain our sudden and successful appearance in the lime-light of the world's stage and it finds the secret of our material and political success lies in the "melting-pot":

"If one asks what has been the reason for this almost explosive development of strength, the answer must be that the American nation is an extract of European youth, which, melted together for some generations, has produced a race of incomparable health. This young nation has the finest natural setting to develop its abilities, and has, by acquiring what it found most useful of European technique and culture in addition to its own improvements, given a new impetus which will be decisive for the future direction of its development.

"The British world outlook, the German power of organization, the Gallic logic, the Slavic imagination, Scandinavian broad-mindedness—all this has been transplanted in the American fertile soil, where it blossomed into a growth of exotic abundance.

"Problems which we in Europe in a tarrying way try to conjure away, the destruction threatening the war-devastated countries, America seems to solve with playful ease. The community is organized for war according to one will, capital is rationed, factories placed under state control, prices regulated, and tax systems worked out as if they were matters of course. The result achieved very likely surprized the Americans themselves."



DIE NACHT AM RHEIN.

—*Punch* (London).

BELGIUM'S TROUBLES NOT YET OVER

IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY we are apt to forget that much has to be done before the world is back to normal, and we are reminded of this by the Belgian Minister at Washington, who tells us that Belgium is going to be in a sad plight this winter and is still in need of all our aid and sympathy. He writes:

"Under the terms of the President's basis of peace, Germany must pay for the reconstruction of Belgium. There will, however, be an interregnum before collections can be made from Germany, wherein not only must the Belgian people be fed, but their industries must be started, their railways and canals constructed, destroyed houses must be rebuilt, raw material must be found to start factories, seed and agricultural implements must be furnished, in order that the people of Belgium may be put to employment and self-support at the earliest possible moment. Moreover, the whole population is undernourished and must have enlarged food-supplies instantly in order to enable them to go to work.

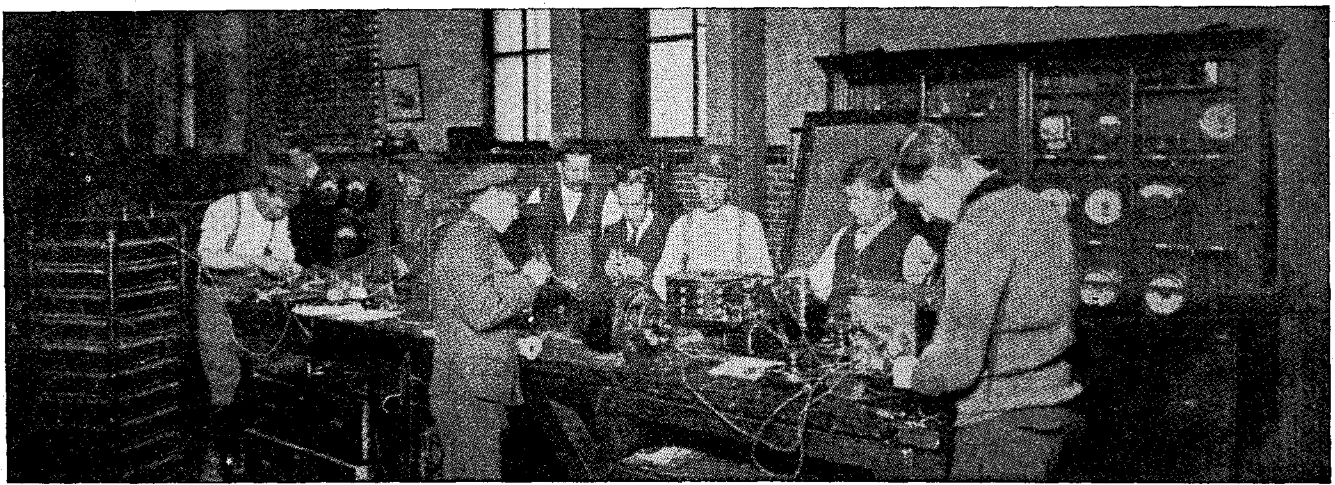
"The President's direction to Mr. Hoover that he should enlarge the activities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium to embrace the relation of the United States to this reconstruction program, and that he should handle all matters in connection with this American relationship is a matter of the most intense satisfaction to every Belgian.

"The enlarged shipments of food already started to Belgium to meet the present emergency, the large orders just being given for cloth, the great response of the American people to Mr. Hoover's appeal through the Red Cross for second-hand clothing, and the measures under consideration for prompt amelioration in other directions are all in line with the marvelous activity of the Commission throughout the whole of the last four years.

"That Mr. Hoover and his associates in the Commission for Relief in Belgium and in the Food Administration are to have charge of this enlarged interest of the American people in Belgium will give a feeling of absolute confidence to the whole of our people and this evidence of America's continued solicitude will be an encouragement and stimulation to my people second only to their actual liberation from German oppression.

"The English and French Governments have already evidenced their solicitude in this matter and their willingness to cooperate and give support to Belgium in her task of rehabilitation. It must always be borne in mind that over four million of our seven million people are destitute and are to-day subsisting in soup lines; that except for the garments provided through the Relief Commission they have had no textiles for over four years; that the whole clock of industry has been stopt, and that the Germans have carted away to Germany all the machinery which they did not destroy in Belgium.

"They destroyed our railways, our mines, and our canals. Never before has a country been reduced to such a plight as ours to-day and never has a country had such friends. We have won the war. We must now bend every effort to restore our country and prepare it for its glorious future."



CHANGING FIGHTING MEN INTO TECHNICAL GRADUATES.

Disabled Canadians at preliminary instruction in house-wiring in the electrical laboratory of McGill University. They complete their training by doing practical work with contractors. Canada's industrial reeducation system is based on cooperation by the Government and the employer.

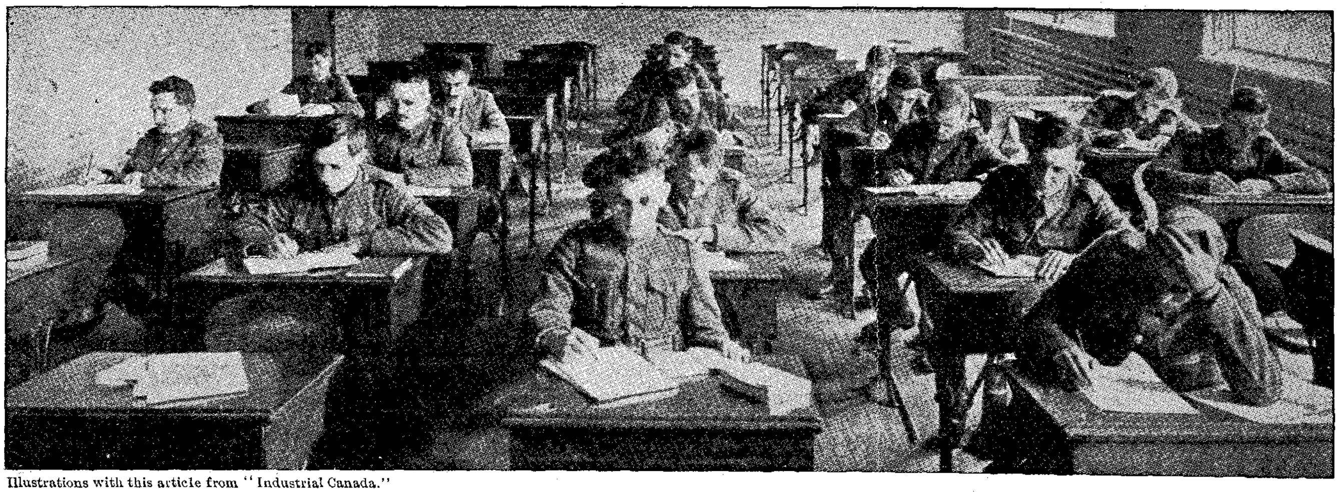
HOW CANADA HANDLES HER DISABLED SOLDIERS

WITH THE APPROACH OF PEACE the problems of reconstruction are looming large, and especially those connected with the returning soldier who can not work at his old occupation. Our neighbor, Canada, has been dealing successfully with this problem for three years and more, and her experience will be valuable to us, all the more because conditions in her case approximate our own much more nearly than any of those met in European countries. An account of Canada's industrial reeducation system is contributed by C. Norman Senior to *Industrial Canada* (September). Mr. Senior tells particularly of the cooperation of manufacturers and of the survey of industrial plants made to find wider opportunities to train disabled men with the least inconvenience to employers. Says Mr. Senior:

"About 45,000 casualties have been returned to Canada. A special staff of interviewers is maintained by the Reestablishment Department for the purpose of interviewing every one of these to ascertain whether or not his injuries or condition of health are such as to prevent him from returning to the occupation at which he earned his living prior to enlistment. The proportion of such cases has maintained a fairly constant average of about 10 per cent. An order in Council provides that all who are so disabled by their war-injuries as to be unable to resume their prewar vocations are entitled to be trained for new occupations. The training is given at public expense, while the man and his family are maintained through an established scale of pay and allowances, based approximately on military pay and allowances and the Patriotic Fund allowance.

"At the latest compilation of statistics (August 1) 5,045 disabled men had been approved for specific courses of industrial reeducation. . . . When the original interviewer reports on the probable necessity of training, a medical officer sees the man in question and confirms the report from the strictly physical standpoint. This being done, the veteran is brought before what is known as a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board for the purpose of recommending a suitable new occupation for which he should be trained. . . . . . .

"The members of the Board act as advisers to the soldier. It is the business of the Vocational Officer to bring to the conference information as to the possibilities for training. The medical officer states whether or not the man's injuries are such as to interfere with the movements necessary to do given work. The

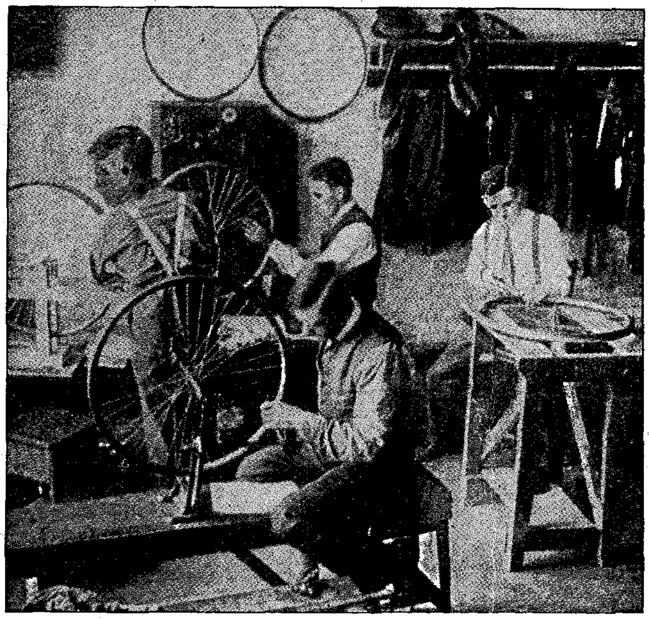


Illustrations with this article from "Industrial Canada."

BACK AGAIN TO SCHOOL-DAYS.

Convalescent Canadian soldiers improving the shining hour of spare time in hospital by making up the educational deficiencies of their youth.

business man is asked to advise as to whether or not there is likely to be permanency of employment at decent wages in any occupations that come under discussion. If further information is desired the Board sometimes adjourns until that information is obtained. Every effort is made to establish confidential, friendly relations with the disabled man and to show him that the Board has his interest at heart. Owing to the cost of a course of reeducation, great emphasis is laid on the making of a wise selection in the first instance; a little extra cost at the outset being more than compensated for by reduction of the number of false starts which might be made if men were carelessly trained for occupations at which they could not make good. A false start is also very discouraging to the man himself."



ONE-ARMED APPRENTICES.

Maimed heroes from Flanders fields learning to be wheel-truers. The company guarantees jobs when they have mastered the trade.

It was taken as axiomatic from the outset, we are told, that men should be trained fairly near their homes, a policy necessary in any country of wide extent. Existing technical schools, engineering departments of universities, and other centers of training were utilized and their facilities made available for the Department's needs. It was found, however, that only about twenty or twenty-five occupations could be taught in schools, and to do this efficiently large centers had to be established in half a dozen different places at great cost. To quote further:

"The psychology of the disabled man, very often well advanced in years, did not respond readily to school methods of instruction. Some variation was found necessary. It was finally decided that employers should be approached with a view to having men trained under actual shop conditions. A policy along these lines has been adopted and put into execution with great success. Manufacturers and employers generally have shown splendid willingness to cooperate in assisting the Department to conserve the country's labor resources.

"Systematic methods have been followed in the Department in order to give every man as wide a choice as possible and in order to occasion employers the least possible inconvenience. An industrial survey service was organized for the purpose of finding out and listing the occupations which could be performed by men having specific partial disabilities. . . . In a given shop it might be found that six men stand up and five men remain seated while operating machines, seven men walk about, eight men work at benches either standing or seated. The surveyor will note whether the shop is noisy, whether the air is good, in respect of each kind of work whether good eyesight is required, whether the tools or materials which have to be used are heavy or otherwise. These and numerous other details when tabulated opposite the name of the occupation under the heading of the firm name give the vocational officer the opportunity of judging whether or not certain men having specific disabilities could be trained for each individual occupation. . . . . .

"It is especially in the industrial reeducation that manufacturers are interested and their cooperation is urgently required. The value of this important work of conservation has become at once apparent to employers who have had the case properly laid before them. Some few instances of exploiting the labor of men who are supposed to be receiving training have occurred, but such men have instantly been withdrawn from the factory in question and no further assistance in that direction has been sought. On the other hand, the Department takes great pains to recommend the right man for the right job in its training work, and there have been very few instances of malingering. Inasmuch as the man is on pay and allowances from the Department he can easily be penalized for such conduct, and the Vocational Officers have power to do so.

"As mentioned before, courses have been approved for 5,045 men, and of these 1,990 are at present receiving their training. On August 1 the number of men who had received their training and gone into employment was 1,081.

"Fewer than 5 per cent. of the men in Canada who have been offered courses of training have refused them, and in some cases this was because they were able to go into a line of work for which they did not require training. A few over two hundred have begun courses of training and left them before the course was completed. Of these there were also some who found they were able to take employment in other lines without the training to which they were entitled."

SAVING COAL WITH PEAT

PEAT HAS LONG BEEN A FAMILIAR FUEL in certain parts of the world; but little has been done toward preparing it for use on a commercial scale, altho machinery for grinding it, drying it, and molding it into briquettes was on the market and in use in the United States half a century ago. When coal is plentiful and cheap, peat is forgotten, but in emergencies like the present it is worth while thinking about. The Canadian Government, which owns large peat lands, has been experimenting on its preparation for use as a fuel on the same scale as coal, and the results are described by a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, November). The writer reminds us that peat, in its natural state, contains about 10 per cent. combustible matter and 90 per cent. water. The removal of this water constitutes the problem that must be solved by the peat engineer; and we read:

"The Dominion Government owns a large peat bog at Alfred, Ont., where exhaustive experiments were conducted some years ago and about 3,000 tons of standard peat fuel were manufactured and sold to householders in Ottawa and neighboring municipalities. The bog was then turned over to a private company for further development, but the company spent all of its money in getting ready to operate and had no capital left to carry on the enterprise; its plant was junked.

"The results of the manufacturing operations conducted at Alfred indicate that with strict business management, peat could be manufactured for $1.70 per ton in the field. . . . . . .

"Not more than 120 sun-drying days per annum can be depended upon in Ontario in the manufacture of peat, and as solar energy is the only known form of energy that is cheap enough to be economical in the manufacture of peat, therefore the material has to be laid out in the sun to dry after it has been excavated from the bog, and the minimum period under the most favorable drying conditions is about thirty days.

"When the committee was appointed last spring, its first task was to design a modern machine. Mr. Ernest V. Moore, of Montreal, was engaged as consulting engineer to design two plants; one of these will be similar to the one he already built at Alfred, but redesigned in the light of the experience obtained there. The other is an entirely new design, which, if successful, will no doubt prove a distinct step forward in the manufacture of machine-made fuel. It includes bucket excavators, a very efficient macerator, conveyors for laying the material in the field, spreaders, markers, and mechanical harvesters. An industrial railroad system will gridiron the bog and little cars will carry the material to the railroad, and, when the peat is dried, harvest it into a pile, and altogether it will be more simple and less costly per ton of output than any peat plant known. . . . . .

"As the fuel value of peat, compared with the average available anthracite, is as one to 1.8, 20,000 tons of peat will replace less than 12,000 tons of anthracite coal during the winter of 1919–20. The Government's present idea is to see whether this 20,000 tons of peat, manufactured at Alfred under commercial conditions, can be sold through ordinary dealer channels, or by some other entirely commercial means, so as to compete satisfactorily with other fuels. . . . . . .

"Peat appears to be a most desirable fuel from every standpoint excepting its bulk, and with the present fuel scarcity no one is likely to complain about that. . . . There is no clinker from peat, it ignites very readily, and its ash is very fine."

A BRIDGE THAT WORKS LIKE A KITE

AN ORDINARY PONTOON BRIDGE, after its component boats, planks, and other material have been assembled on the bank, can be thrown across a river three hundred feet wide in about half an hour, the work requiring a large number of men. How one man can throw a bridge over such a stream in five minutes is told in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), by Halbert P. Gillette. Mr. Gillette's bridge works on the principle of a kite, the current of the river taking the place of the wind and the floating bridge swinging out across the stream just as the kite, attached to its string, swings upward into the air. What are called "rudder booms," built on this principle, have long been used in the Far West to deflect floating logs into a "pocket" in a river bank. These booms are so designed that one man can swing the boom across the river in a few minutes or withdraw it even more quickly. Writes Mr. Gillette:

"The force of the river current is made to do all the work of swinging the boom across the river, making the operation appear at first sight like lifting one's self over a fence by one's bootstraps. However, the principle involved is exactly the same as is applied in flying a kite in the air. The current of the river takes the place of the current of the air—the wind. The air-kite moves up and down in a vertical plane, whereas the river-kite moves in a horizontal plane, floating on the river.

"My application of this kite principle to a pontoon bridge is shown in the accompanying sketch. Upon a series of pontoons is laid a bridge floor, each pontoon being pivoted at its center to the floor-beam above. I have not attempted to show the floor-beams and stringers in the sketch, nor the details of the pivoting. A wire cable connects the bows of the pontoons, passes around a sheave on the rear pontoon and on to the drum of a winch. A similar wire cable should be used to connect the sterns of the boats, to provide against breakage of the other cable, and to speed up the swinging of the drawbridge where speed is an object. The rear end of the bridge is anchored to a tree or 'deadman' on the bank.

"First let us assume the bridge to be in the position shown in the sketch; then, to swing it back to the shore, all that needs be done is to throw off the dogs on the winches. Thereupon all the pontoons swing on their pivots until they point directly down-stream, and the entire bridge swings about the center of the rear boat as an axis, until the forward end of the bridge, *A*, reaches the position *B*. A converse movement occurs upon winding up the cables on the winches, so as to throw the *A* pontoons at an angle with the river current. Then the forward, or down-stream, end of the bridge at *B* moves in arc across the river to *A*. . . . . . .

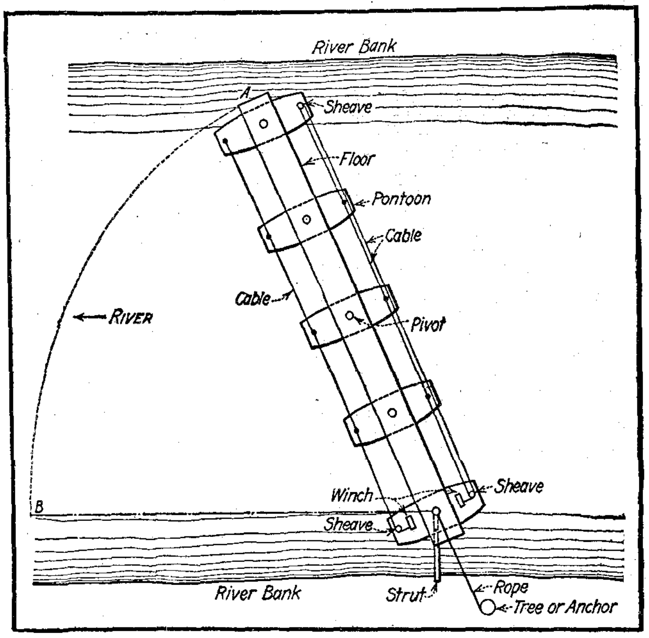
"If the length of the pontoon is great compared with its beam width, the bridge can be made to swing out to an angle with the current that will considerably exceed 45 degrees; whereas rudder booms are seldom designed to swing even to a forty-five degree angle.

"It often happens that a temporary bridge is needed. In such cases the pontoon drawbridge is worth consideration. It is superior to a fixed pontoon bridge wherever floating logs or ice are apt to lodge against the bridge. A pontoon drawbridge can be swung back to allow a log jam or an ice jam to release itself, or it can be kept swung back except at the times that it is needed. It does not interfere with navigation.

"A cheap pontoon swing-bridge can be made of air-tight barrels, held together to form rafts that serve instead of boats. A still cheaper design for pioneer purposes is one in which cedar or pine logs are used to make the rafts that serve as pontoons."

THE CHEAPNESS OF LIGHT

THAT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY pays no more to-day for its light than it did in the day of the tallow candle is the assertion of an editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). That it has about twenty times as much light for its money is an incidental fact that seems to the writer worth notice. Even if his estimate of $2 a month for electric light should appear a little low, there is enough margin to make his comparisons remarkable. Here is at least one necessity, he says, whose cost to the average family can be compared with what it was a century ago, tho we use it in twentyfold quantity. Whose labor brought about this result? And has he been paid what it is worth to the world? The writer hurls these questions at the thinkers who would credit the coal-miner, the fireman, the engineer, and the wireman with it all. He writes:



PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE KITE PLAN.

River-currents take the place of air-currents. The air-kite moves up and down, but the river-kite moves horizontally, and one man can float a bridge across a stream 300 feet wide in five minutes.

"Of all the necessities of life there is probably but one that annually costs each household no more to-day than it did a century ago. That necessity is light. According to Dr. Walton Clark, president of the Franklin Institute, the average American family in 1815 used sperm-oil and tallow candles that cost $22 a year. This $22 purchased 25 candle-power-hours per night, or 9,000 candle-power-hours per annum, from 1815 to 1855. Then came kerosene, which at that time was two-thirds as expensive per candle-power as tallow candles. However, instead of reducing the annual outlay for light, the average family continued to expend about $22 a year, for which were secured some 13,500 candle-power-hours.

"During the decade of 1865 to 1875 the tallow candle was completely displaced by the improved kerosene-lamp and illuminating gas; and the average annual cost for lighting each house was about $24. Gas then sold at $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the family that used gas entirely spent about $34 a year.

"From 1875 to 1885 kerosene was reduced to 22 cents per gallon and gas to $2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The average family spent $30 a year and secured 76,000 candle-power-hours. During the next decade the price of kerosene dropt to 13 cents per gallon and gas went down to $1.50; but with this reduction of 40 per cent. in prices came a reduction of only 17 per cent. in the annual expenditure for lighting, the average yearly cost then being $25 per household.

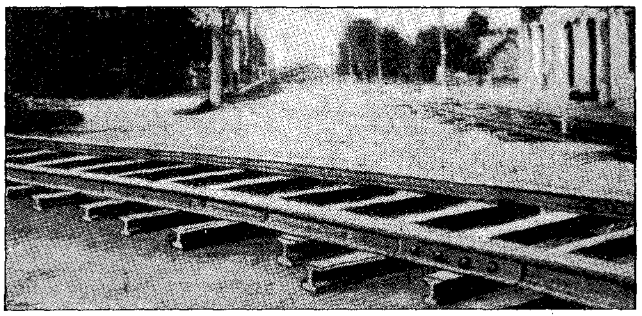
"Between 1895 and 1905 kerosene had practically disappeared in city houses, for gas had not only fallen to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet in the larger cities, but electric current had fallen to 10 cents per kilowatt-hour. Using electricity at this price, and with 'carbon-filament lamps,' the average family secured 50,000 candle-power-hours yearly, for which was paid $25.

"During the next decade (1905–1915) an astonishing advance occurred in the science of economic illumination, both with gas and electricity. The Welsbach incandescent gas-burner, which had been invented in 1887, was enormously improved, and coincidently the mazda or 'tungsten-filament' incandescent electric lamp was developed.

"To-day, with gas at $1, a thrifty family can secure 200,000 candle-power of gas light for $15 a year; and a similar family, using electricity at 10 cents, can secure 125,000 candle-power-hours of electric light for $18 a year.

"Supplementing the foregoing figures of Dr. Clark, the editor is able to say that his appraisals of electric plants and studies of electric rates in many cities have shown that the average family using electricity spends about $2 a month or $24 a year for light. The $24 ordinarily buys 240 kilowatt-hours; and, using mazda lamps, each kilowatt produces about 1,000 candle-power, so that the 240 kilowatt-hours generate 240,000 candle-power-hours. The average useful life of a mazda lamp is 1,000 hours of steady burning, or about a year at three hours a day, and adding the cost of the lamps (four yearly) to the cost of the electric current ($20 yearly) enables a family annually to buy 200,000 candle-power-hours for $24.

"We thus come to two astonishing facts: First, that during the last one hundred years the average American family has not departed widely from an expenditure of $24 a year for light. Secondly, that the family of to-day, altho spending almost the same sum annually for illumination as was spent by the family of a century ago, secures more than twenty times as much light! This astonishing result is due entirely to American inventors, engineers, and business men."



A VERITABLE RAILROAD.

Having a quantity of worn-out forty-five-pound T rails on hand, a Montana traction company cut them in lengths of six and seven feet as ties and welded them electrically to the track-rails. Two benefits were the use of a lighter running rail and the successful anchoring of the whole in concrete.

OLD RAILS FOR TIES—How a street-railway in Montana laid its rails on cross-sections of old track instead of on wooden ties, and gained certain advantages thereby, is told in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, November 9). The construction, we are told, permitted the use of a lighter running rail and afforded a successful means of anchoring the whole in concrete. The writer, who gives credit for his facts to *The Concrete Highway Magazine*, says:

"The Helena Light & Railway Company made use of this construction, due to inability to procure a rail six inches high. The use of a four one-quarter-inch rail which the company was able to obtain would not permit more than two and three-quarter inches of concrete over the ties under the flangeway, and it was not considered that this thickness of concrete was sufficient. The company had on hand a considerable quantity of worn-out forty-five pound T rails, and these were cut in lengths of six feet and seven feet, and electrically welded to the track rails. . . . . .

"It was found that the track built as above described could not be lined nor could superelevation be given after the ties were welded. The specifications for concrete pavements required a thickness of six inches at gutter and eight inches at the center of the street. The depth of the track as built was eight and one-quarter inches. A depth of five and three-quarter inches of concrete was obtained under the steel ties, which was considered sufficient.

"The results of this construction were so successful that when Helena Avenue was paved, a year later, the same type of construction was adopted with but two exceptions. The first of these was the omission of reenforcements which were previously specified, and, secondly, the introduction of a longitudinal joint three inches beyond the end of the ties, the idea being to make the track construction independent of the street pavement. . . . . . .

"Joints should be staggered, as the ties act as cross-bands and staggering tends to prevent cracks in the pavement. The heaviest cars operated over this line weigh eighteen tons."

IS THE INFLUENZA A CHINESE PLAGUE?

FACTS TENDING TO IDENTIFY the recent epidemic of influenza with a form of pneumonic plague that has raged in parts of China for several years past are adduced in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 12), by Capt. James Joseph King, of the United States Army Medical Corps. Dr. King believes that the plague was taken to France by Chinese coolies imported as laborers, whence it spread over Europe in modified form. The symptoms of the two diseases are similar, he says, and some of them have differed from those observed in previous epidemics. Both diseases seem to be due to groups of different germs, and some of these have been definitely found in both. Dr. King thinks the coolies had among them "carriers" of the plague bacillus, and that this assumed new virulence and different form when transplanted into virgin soil. We read in *The Record:*

"We desire to present in this preliminary note a consideration of the similarity of the present epidemic to the epidemic of pneumonic plague which broke out in Harbin, China, in October, 1910, and spread rapidly and continuously throughout northern China at that time; and to suggest that this epidemic may be the same disease modified by racial and topographical differences. The origin of this epidemic was suggested to the writer soon after its outbreak in our camps by Mr. Guy M. Walker, an eminent American authority on Chinese affairs. This suggestion led to an investigation of the reports of the pneumonic plague in China, and there is sufficient likeness of that epidemic to the present one prevailing in our cities and army camps to warrant a consideration of it.

"In the latter part of 1910 the pneumonic plague first appeared in Harbin, a town in Manchuria under Chinese control. Harbin is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and was the original hotbed of the disease. . . . From Harbin the plague rapidly spread in all directions, usually following the lines of traffic along the railroads. . . . . . .

"This plague has been very serious. The mortality has been fearfully high. It has spread throughout China. Wherever the Chinese coolies from the North have traveled they have carried this disease. . . . In the early part of 1917, about 200,000 Chinese coolies, collected from the northern part of China, where the pneumonic plague has raged at intervals since 1910, were sent to France as laborers. . . . They made splendid laborers in France, and were in back of the lines during the German drive of March, 1918. No doubt many of them were captured by the Germans at that time. Hence the outbreak of it in the German Army and its rapid spread in Spain.

"So far as we know, this disease first broke out last spring, in the German Army, where it is said to have been very serious. We next heard of it in Spain, hence the name Spanish influenza. The name is really a misnomer, but it has stuck, probably because it is the first epidemic of influenza that Spain has ever had. Since our soldiers and sailors have been returning from the battle-fields of France it has become very prevalent and serious in our camps and cities all over this country.

"It is not necessary here to go into detail concerning the clinical data, except in a very general way. In the China epidemic there were few definite symptoms at the outset of the disease except the general malaise, prostration, loss of appetite, etc., soon to be followed by the pneumonic process and death. So it is in the present epidemic. There have been indefinite symptoms, great prostration rapidly followed by pneumonia and death in the most virulent forms. The outstanding features of the Chinese pneumonic plague were the high infectivity of it and the high mortality. So in this so-called influenza epidemic it is more contagious, is followed more frequently by pneumonia, and attended with a much higher mortality than in any previous influenza epidemic."

In the pneumonic plague epidemic of China, Dr. King goes on to say, the typical plague bacillus was found associated with the germs of pneumonia and similar diseases. Different strains of these organisms were found in different localities, and the virulence of the disease varied accordingly. In our influenza epidemic the influenza bacillus has also been associated with groups of these same germs, varying in character as the virulence and mortality of the disease have varied. He goes on:

> "Thus we have shown a striking similarity between the pneumonic plague of North China and the present so-called Spanish influenza epidemic. It is not unreasonable to believe that the two diseases may be the same. The influenza bacillus and the *Bacillus pestis* (plague bacillus), in atypical forms, may simulate each other. We know that organisms may assume different forms and have different cultural characteristics in different conditions. The ordinary influenza bacillus is a short, slender bacillus. The plague bacillus is about the same length, but is generally fatter and broader. . . . It seems possible that the *Bacillus pestis* may have been present in a non-virulent state in the Chinese coolies, and assumed new virulence, vigor, and a somewhat different form, when transplanted into virgin soil. The high mortality and infectivity of this epidemic strongly suggest it.
>
> "On this basis the epidemics which have followed all great wars may be explained. If a nation or tribe can survive any disease long enough it will acquire immunity to that disease. When, however, foreign people commingle freely and intimately, as in war, epidemics will break out. The inactive, non-virulent organisms in one race will become virulent in some other race which has not acquired immunity to that specific organism."

NATURE'S PRIMAL WAR

NATURE'S INSTABILITY—her lack of fixity—her state of constant flux and change—was long ago noted by the Greek philosophers. To call attention to it is simply to bid the reader note the course of life as he has experienced it, or, on a broader scale, the course of history—man's, or the earth's, or the universe's. Change is primary and universal. And it all reduces, according to Col. John Millis, of Savannah, Ga., to a simple geometrical fact, overlooked by most persons, but easily proved. Altho the sphere is the most symmetrical of figures and the largest possible with a given area of enclosing surface, spheres can not be grouped so that the resulting assemblage will have both these qualities. If they are in perfectly symmetrical form, they will not have maximum density; if they are compact, they will not be symmetrical. Lacking either symmetry or compactness, a gravitating system like that of ordinary matter can not be stable. Thus, matter is not and can not be at rest, but is forever oscillating between one form and another. Nature's flux is merely a struggle between forms of symmetry and those of maximum density. Colonel Millis's fundamental statement is easily shown to be true, he avers, without mathematics of any kind. He says, in substance, in *Science* (New York, October 11):

> "This principle can be demonstrated experimentally and in a simple and practical way by means of a number of balls of equal diameter, like the hollow celluloid 'ping-pong' balls, or the rubber balls sold as children's playthings. Thick mucilage, varnish, collodion, sealing-wax, or any other available adhesive substance may be used for sticking the balls together."
>
> "Place one of the balls on the table and arrange four others around and touching it with equal intervals between them in form of a right-angled cross. Then place one ball directly of the central one, and finally one directly beneath it. p has a perfectly symmetrical arrangement which ndefinite extension on the same system in all direc- addition of balls. It will be clear that exactly ngement results from placing on the table a num- contact and in a single layer in 'square' order, or rows both ways at right angles like the squares and then placing another layer in the same rectly over a ball of the first layer, to be stuck together or very in this formation, but they will fall down or spread and the pile will collapse under the influence of the gravitation of the earth.
>
> "It soon becomes apparent that this cubical arrangement is not the most compact possible or not the one which permits placing the greatest number of the balls in a given volume. For example, after placing the first layer in square formation greater concentration is attained by placing each ball of the second layer over an interval or space among the balls of each group of four in the first layer rather than directly over another ball, and so continuing the succeeding layers.
>
> "Now, undertake to effect the most compact arrangement possible, beginning with one ball, and place about a central ball on the table as many others of the same size as there is room for in one layer with all touching the central ball. There will of course be six side balls, all tangent to each other throughout as well as to the central ball, in hexagonal order. Then three more balls can be placed above touching the central one—and only three, tho there are six intervals among the balls of the foundation layer—and likewise three others can be placed below, making twelve surrounding balls, or a group of thirteen, all in mutual contact throughout, so that the position of each ball in the group is definitely fixt relative to its neighbors. This arrangement may be extended without limit, and it is the most compact, but it is not perfectly symmetrical throughout.
>
> "It should be noted that the formation resulting from starting with a layer in square order and placing the balls of the next layer over the intervals in the first one and so on, is also this same rhombic dodecahedronal arrangement, only differently disposed with respect to the table or the horizontal plane. It is what we so often see in a pile of oranges in the groceries and on the fruit-stands. In all horizontal layers of such a pile the balls are in square order, but there are other systems or series of layers in the pile, inclined to each other and to the horizontal, in which the balls are all in the hexagonal order, which is the closest assemblage possible in any one layer or plane.
>
> "We have thus developed one arrangement—the cubical—that gives universal symmetry with the balls in contact throughout, but not maximum concentration; and another one that gives maximum concentration and density, but not universal symmetry. Now try for a formation that will give both."

Space forbids our following Colonel Millis through his investigation, but of all the other possible arrangements that he tries, not one is as symmetrical as the cubic or as compact as the other. Now for some of his conclusions:

> "Now, regard the spheres as endowed with the property of gravity. They will tend to collect together in a group. The cubical arrangement would be entirely consistent with complete equilibrium of the attracting forces, but this can not be permanent, since it is not a formation of maximum density. The group will collapse on the slightest disturbance, and the members will seek another arrangement permitting greater concentration. The other grouping affords maximum concentration, but it too fails to give complete stability, for it is not perfectly symmetrical and the forces of attraction can not be permanently balanced.
>
> "We can now in imagination expand the diameter of the balls to any extent limited only by infinity, and likewise their size may be reduced to any dimensions short of zero, while their number may be multiplied also without restriction. The above relations are true for the smallest units of matter that can exist as well as for the most gigantic. Furthermore, the truth of these principles is not dependent on the complete occupation by matter of each of the individual spherical spaces or volumes considered. These spherical spaces may be only the respective 'fields' of one or more portions of matter in a state of motion.
>
> "The reason for the conviction and belief that these principles have an intimate and fundamental relation to the universal and eternal unrest of matter and to all physical phenomena of whatever nature will now be apparent. All material substances whatever, whether affected by influence of life or whether only dead matter, are alike governed by the physical and mathematical laws here outlined. Is there not therefore a remarkable and intimate relation between the 'simple geometrical principle' above explained and all organic existence and processes — all life, growth, repair, decay, and dissolution; even all mind, intelligence, emotion, and all reasoning and thought. The speculative philosopher might indeed go so far as to add all health, satisfaction, and pleasure; all sickness, distress, and pain; all relations and struggles among humans, all endeavors of man, all events of history, everything; and the psychologist may here note an analogy to the unending strife between good and evil which figures in so many of man's superstitions and religious beliefs, primitive and otherwise."

LETTERS - AND - ART

TYLTYL CONFRONTED BY HIS ANCESTORS

Escorted by the *Fairy Berylune, Tyltyl* comes to the abode of his ancestors and finds out how much they have to say in the matter of his choosing a wife. The Caveman first ancestor voices the accumulated family wisdom. *Light*, with the young first loves of *Tyltyl*, who are all, by the way, ruled out, sit by at the right in the picture. *Grandma* and *Grandpa Tyl* receive the wondering adolescent.

MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAN FOR PICKING A WIFE

THE MODERN YOUNG MAN, and the modern young woman too, are inclined to resent interference in the choice of the other partner to life's adventure. Time was when parents arranged things, and individualism was then in abeyance, but each one who has essayed the married state likely supposes he or she had the whole say. Such a thing as ancestors "butting in" would be an idea most preposterous, and much less would Destiny be allowed to have had any hand. How far modern thought has traveled away from the Greeks is brought out in Maeterlinck's new play, "The Betrothal." Destiny to-day starts out with a fine idea of itself and an imposing physical embodiment, but, contrary to the fixt idea of the Greeks, it shrinks to infantile proportions, tho it still thinks itself powerful. This is the philosophical key-note of the play that represents the sequel to "The Bluebird," that mixture of poetry and fancy that, a few years ago, delighted old and young in both continents. Whether the sequel will find enough philosophically bent to take delight in it remains to be seen. We got "The Bluebird" with the *imprimatur* of Europe, but the war has cast into our hands the whole responsibility of passing for the present on the theatric merits of "The Betrothal." Our critics, of course, display the usual variance. Mr. Corbin, of *The Times*, seems to have a mind impress by abstractions, and reports himself "face to face with a theory of life and of love which is at once profoundly beautiful and not a little startling in its modernity." He finds "humor, too, and the lure of the land of faerie; but they are intermittent and evanescent as was the philosophic element in 'The Bluebird.'" Mr. Broun, of *The Tribune*, is evidently more of an antique Greek and refuses to see any "very profound philosophic foundation" in the play. Maeterlinck's bantering with *Destiny* makes him quake a bit and say that "we rather think that when people make snoots at Destiny he has a rare chuckle behind the palm of his hand." The present play deals with *Tyltyl*, come seventeen and feeling the promiscuous impulses of adolescent love. Mr. Corbin tells the story with some particularity:

"His morning dreams are haunted by the figures of the maidens he has seen, and exchanged glances with, in the neighboring countryside—the daughters of Miller, Beggar, Butcher, Mayor, and the rest. At the bidding of the *Fairy Berylune*, they come to the Woodcutter's Cottage and make love to *Tyltyl*, one and all, with the frankness of dream-maidens. Their conduct is also accounted for by the fact that the jewel in *Tyltyl's* magic cap divests all creatures of such trivial, surface traits as sex modesty and jealousy. But *Tyltyl* is not able to choose from among them his future wife. This is not because they are all so charming and so willing—nothing as trivial as that, or as deservedly complimentary to these maidens—but because there is one test in the choosing of a mate which they somehow fail to meet.

"To solve the difficulty, the *Fairy Berylune* takes *Tyltyl* and the bevy of his First Loves upon a journey. They go to the *Miser's* house, and *Tyltyl*, by turning the sapphire in his cap, softens the old man's heart and opens his purse. The character of the *Miser* is very brilliantly portrayed by Cecil Yapp and the scene is most effective; but its inner meaning is certainly not self-evident.

"Much the same is true of the next scene, in which, owing to the fact that *Tyltyl* has mislaid his cap, the bevy of maidens are seen in their workaday guise as cats and hoydens. But the philosophy of the fairy story becomes more palpable in the latter part of the play, in which *Tyltyl* and his train reach the abode of all his ancestors, and then the abode of his children and children's children.

"The chief tenet in Maeterlinck's philosophy of love is that mating is no mere personal affair, but a sacrament, so to speak, of the family—in fact, of the race. He has said in one of his essays that the first kiss of true lovers is decreed and partaken of by all the multitudes of children that are to come.

"It now appears that ancestors take an equally intrusive
part in this supposedly private transaction. Modern biol
is discovering much the same truth, tho in different term
the eugenists are fumbling on the verge of it. But if
science in this philosophy there is also humor. *Tylt*
is quite aghast at so multitudinous an intrusion!

"The ancestors are certainly a motley crew: r
man, beggar man, and thief are there, and also
drunkard, and a murderer. These last bid fair t
forever unhappy, and all his children, by ur
base or mistaken motive. But the Gre
sway. Their spokesman is a c
but ripe wisdom. As play

perhaps the most vigorous impression of the evening. The result of this ancestral scrutiny of *Tyltyl's* First Loves is that they are all rejected, or at least put on probation.

"And so they all troop along to the Abode of the Children. It is a spacious and dazzling region of azure and gold, a pictorial creation of imaginative, splendid effect—the highwater mark, in fact, of a production which, in every detail of scene, lighting, and costume, is of the very first order. But it is difficult to escape an impression that the writing of the scene is not up to its investiture.

"Coming after the richly human transactions of the Ancestors, it seems diaphanous to the point of evanishment. Compared to it the scene in 'The Bluebird' of the Land of Children Not Yet Born is a masterpiece of fantasy all compounded of impulsive human nature and lambent humor. Those pale wraiths of varying stature who float about so aimlessly are all too feeble to sway the motions of any heart, to say nothing of the quick impulses of adolescence.

"It is, however, *Tyltyl's* six children, all in their prenatal nighties, who choose his last and true love for him. The wanderings of the bevy of First Loves has been accompanied by a veiled figure who mutely pleads for recognition. The Ancestors have sensed in her an interesting possibility. But it remains for her six children to pounce upon her with instant recognition of their mother.

"*Tyltyl* is still at a loss to place the maiden. But in the morning, after he has awakened from his dream, a neighbor and her daughter come in for Christmas breakfast. The daughter is the mute follower of his dreams—the little girl *Joy*, grown up, to whom, in the previous play, *Tyltyl* gave the bluebird. Their love scene, played by Sylvia Field in a flood of exquisite, virignal passion, is a fitting climax for a play which, with many inequalities and much baffling symbolism, is an undoubted work of originality and genius."

To Mr. Broun "the lad seems no very free person, with all his ancestors and descendants crowding in upon his choice," a thing which makes the critic puzzle why *Destiny* should shrink so. Mr. Towse, in the New York *Evening Post*, posits this treatment of *Destiny* as "entirely in accordance with the Maeterlinckian spirit," but he, too, finds it "not easy to reconcile this joyous contempt for predestination with the notion of a prenatal and postnatal influence." Mr. Broun finally ships his doubts and agrees to find "The Betrothal" if "not a work of profound philosophy," at least "a play of extraordinary beauty and charm," saying also:

"At this moment we can recall no stage pictures as beautiful, and all the effects are gained from comparatively simple combinations of curtains, even tho these are marvelous fabrics. Herbert Paus is the artist. The performance has an admirable orchestral accompaniment by Eric Delamater. And, best of all, the play has many moments of fine dramatic intensity. Perhaps the best of these was in the Abode of the Ancestors, where the various candidates for the hand of *Tyltyl* passed before the assembled council. Part of the credit for the thrilling and enthralling nature of this scene should go to Augustin Duncan as the *Great Ancestor*. Not many performances we have seen this year have so completely dominated a scene. Reginald Sheffield does well as *Tyltyl*, and there are vivid performances by June Walker, as *Roselle*, the innkeeper's daughter; Boots Wooster, as *Milette*, the woodcutter's daughter; Cecil Yapp, as a miser; Edith Wynne Matthison, as *Light*, and Sylvia Field, as the *Veiled Figure*.

"All the girls in the little group of *Tyltyl's* sweethearts play pleasantly, and they also dance attractively in some numbers put on by the Isadora Duncan dancers. All in all, 'The Betrothal' is one of the most successful combinations of many art forms which the theater has seen.

"Of course, it is a play which should please all ancestors,
the[illegible] it flatters them so. Few parents probably have the hardi-
on to[illegible] think that anybody has deliberately chosen them as
The gro[illegible]d mothers. Sometimes the theory seems little short
admits of [illegible]e, but perhaps there are not quite enough first-class
tions by the round."

the same arra[illegible], again, finds here cause for much thanks in the
ber of balls in [illegible] from contemporary theatrical fare:
with the balls in

on a checker-board[illegible] promise of being a great popular success,
formation with each ball [illegible] an exceedingly notable artistic
and so on. The balls will hav[illegible]h an entertainment, so rich
carefully placed or they will not ret[illegible] Mr. Winthrop Ames has

once more proved himself a public benefactor. In these days an occasional demonstration in the theater that even the lightest of amusement is not entirely incompatible with exercise of the intelligence becomes of especial significance and value. There will, of course, be very general curiosity to know how this latest fantasy compares with its predecessor, and whether it is likely to enjoy an equal measure of public favor. But that is a question which it will be safer to leave to time to decide. That it is destined to delight many thousands of spectators, young and old, may be asserted with confidence."

THE GREEK BUGABOO

Destiny here, with *Tyltyl*, starts out manfully in his old rôle, played in the Greek drama, but before Maeterlinck's play finishes with him he has shrunk to a whimpering infant.

FRANCE TO COMMEMORATE OUR AID—France is never behindhand in acts of graceful courtesy. As we have an imposing reminder of this in the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, so France has already taken steps to commemorate American aid in the Great War. A press dispatch from Paris gives the preliminary steps:

"The Councils of the Gironde and Bordeaux have given the initial subscription of 300,000 francs ($60,000) toward the monument which will be erected at the entrance to the Gironde River to commemorate American aid to France and of which President Wilson has been invited to lay the corner-stone.

"The committee in charge of the erection of the monument is composed of many of the most eminent men in France. Former President Loubet is chairman of the committee, and among the other members are Premier Clemenceau, former Premiers Briand, Viviani, Ribot, Bourgeois, Barthou, and Painlevé, President Dubost, of the Senate; President Deschanel, of the Chamber of Deputies; Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Leygues, and Minister of Instruction Laferre.

"Others on the committee are Jules Cambon, Senator Monis, Henri Bergson, Ernest Lavisse, Pierre Loti, Emile Boutroux, and Gabriel Hanotaux, of the French Academy; Senator Dupuy, Senator Doumer, Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, and the Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette."

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[illegible], Missouri

GERMANY'S AERIAL PROPHET

THE FIRST REAL RECONSTRUCTOR of Germany may perhaps be the one who took the air route to a spot in Denmark, where he could see his country from the outside. Prof. G. F. Nicolai is the man who flew out of Germany to Copenhagen and left the German military authorities, who had vainly tried to muzzle him, reduced to the impotent expedient of demanding his extradition on the ground that he had stolen an aeroplane! Now, in the columns of the London *Times* he addresses an open letter "to him who to-day controls the destiny of Germany—one whom as yet, unfortunately, none of us recognize as the real power." He explains that he does not mean the Chancellor, nor the Kaiser, nor the Minister of War; "for all these have failed to see me righted." He is a "Great Unknown," whom Professor Nicolai invokes to "inquire into the facts here set forth." These are the recitals filling seven instalments in the London papers telling of the struggles of this obdurate professor with the authorities because he dared to criticize the Government for making war. Being a "civilian doctor," he claimed immunity from military dictation, and, after long making himself a thorn in the flesh, began to deliver in Berlin a series of lectures on "War as a Factor of Development in the History of Mankind." But these were promptly cut short and the lecturer was packed off to Dantzig, where the military oath was administered to him and he was degraded to the ranks. Of this final humiliation he writes:

"The War Minister, it is true, makes a point of asserting that I was not degraded; he has said so repeatedly and with emphasis not only to me personally, but also in the Reichstag. I do not know whether he means that I was never subjected to what I understand to be the orthodox ceremony of a regular degradation on parade—*i.e.*, that my epaulets were never torn off my uniform—a ceremony which was in any case hardly possible in this instance, since we civilian doctors wear no epaulets. At all events, I had, in fact, fallen from the position of an officer to that of a private—from a position esteemed in Germany beyond all measure to one which is in Germany beyond all measure despised. . . . . . .

"My degradation was another flagrant breach of law; for in the Constitution of the German Empire it is expressly declared that any one who refuses the military oath is to receive exactly the same treatment as those who have taken it. Thus the Constitution had been violated by the treatment I personally had received; but since I had to play only a passive part in the violation, I could submit to my degradation without further ado. The only demand I felt obliged to make was that I should be employed on duties connected with the medical service. . . . I spent my time as a clerk in all kinds of medical offices, where I performed inane tasks of every sort. Thus, for instance, at the beginning I was set to rule empty note-books, while at the end of my time I was allowed to fill in with a pen what others had written with a pencil; between these two extremes there were periods when I was given rather less idiotic work in the laboratory. It was all rather more or less the same to me. For the subordinate members of the hospital staff, to whose authority I was committed, always took my part; and so I was told in every office that, instead of ruling lines, I had better go on quietly with my own private work—which accordingly I did."

The doctor was still recalcitrant and faced the alternative of going—"like the one and only Liebknecht," as he says—to jail, or taking flight to Denmark. He flew. His aerial exploits will furnish an interesting foot-note to the war; but at present his reflections on the subject of the rebuilding of Europe are of immediate interest:

"Independently of what may result from this my personal fight for justice, all those of us who claim the right to call ourselves good Europeans have certain duties which can not be evaded. It remains for me to say what I mean by that and whence I derive the audacity to believe that my flight from Germany may have a significance apart from my personal fate.

"When I left Germany I did so because much is rotten in the German Empire; because I could no longer breathe freely in a land which, for me as for so many others, was now merely a great prison; because, above all, I believed that here, outside the confines of Germany, I could do something that would assist that unfortunate country as much as it would help humanity at large.

"Was this presumption on my part? Perhaps it was. That may be left to the decision of the generations to come. It will be manifest to their clear-seeing eyes, whether the way to Germany's greatness is to be won by the sword or with the weapons of the spirit. I can await the decision with equanimity, for I am convinced that all nations of the past who believe that they could rely on the sword have come to grief, and that to-day more than ever spiritual strivings are of greater import than physical force.

"But, since differences of opinion will not cease as long as men exist, it is necessary, if we wish to avoid catastrophes like those of 1914, that there should be a supreme Court of Appeal to settle disputes autocratically and finally. There must be a central authority and an international control, whose duty it will be to see that no criminal groups of men produce those terrible means of destruction which modern science has placed in our hands, and use them for the selfish destruction of the peaceful work of mankind.

"Our world has been shrunken in size by the arts and sciences and easy intercourse, and contains immeasurable possibilities of harm; for instance, a small group of men with the robber-baron instinct could paralyze the whole trade of the world with armed submarines. A deliberate and complete organization of the world as a whole has therefore become a pressing and imperative necessity.

"To-day even men who a few years ago arrogantly rattled their weapons and looked to them to decide the welfare of the world are talking of the new unified Europe as a fact.

"The unification of Europe is now coming about and has been assisted by the war which rends Europe. For no member of the overwhelming majority of people who to-day detest the war can doubt that war will disappear only if either the states of the world combine into a single greater state, or if they bring into being a supernational organization and control armed with adequate powers. To-day the question no longer is whether the realization of so beautiful a dream is desirable, but merely what steps must be taken to achieve a goal so obviously necessary; and who is to do the work—the nations or their governments? This is a fact which all governments should ponder.

"It was to this simple and self-evident idea that I wished to devote myself. I know that I can so best serve the interests not only of Europe, but of Germany as well, 'my country' in the narrower sense. For Germany can develop into freedom and greatness only if it succeeds in finding its place as a useful member in this great whole.

"Organizing the world. That the world is ripe for being politically organized has been demonstrated by its ability to organize the massacre of millions with such marvelous and horrible completeness. It lacks only determined love to be able to organize itself for objects other than mere annihilation. The awakening of this love is the part of the work that I have chosen for myself. I am now a man without a country. I am free in the world, thanks to chance and by my own free will, just a German citizen of the world. Like old *Cleomenes* in the comedy of Aristophanes, I should like to conclude a private peace of my own with all those people who are still hostile to my country—not, like that old Athenian, merely to have plenty to eat and drink, but because I fee that some one must get up and make a beginning.

"I do not advocate to-day that weapons be laid aside. The fight is for principles; and until the new principle of the Brotherhood of Nations has been made secure, there must be no talk of peace. Otherwise all this slaughter will have been in vain. The fight must continue until the principles of justice are recognized by all nations of the world.

"I—a German—use no weapons in this fight. The only contribution that I can make to the attainment of this end is to cry out to the Germans: 'Remember your *Kultur*, and reflect that it would be even more important to protect German *Kultur* than portions of German territory; and that it is surely more important to defend German *Kultur* and freedom than, after all, to fail to hold French and Russian territory. Remember that the idea of world-organization originated among you, and that there is no reason for you to be surprized if this idea now turns against you, since you threw it aside and snatched at the alluring wreath of a German peace imposed by force.

"'Yes! Remind yourselves of what you really are, remind yourselves that once upon a time the greatest and finest representatives of humanitarianism were Germans. Then you will have peace; then will the world have peace.'"

LORE OF THE CHANTEYS

CHANTEYS SEEM EVEN MORE POPULAR in England than with us. Some time ago we recorded the impression that they had come back in our ship-building plants as a means of speeding up labor, and the best-known exponent of these traditional songs of the sea was secured to teach his store of songs to others. [See LITERARY DIGEST, July 6, page 38.] Now a man pops up in the London *Times* who has the most indisputable claim to authority, since his "ancestors have followed the sea as far back as can be traced." To understand his further claims, we shall have to notice that he calls his songs "Shanties," and a little later makes an elaborate defense of the form. Before that, however, he tells us he has "'grown up' with sailor shanties," that his "contact and familiar intimacy with all the recognized shanties go back as far as he can remember," that he has "in later years compared, coordinated, and collected his boyish memories of the shanties with those of his very numerous sailor relatives and their respective circles of sailor acquaintances." All these credentials are enforced by the interesting information that he—Mr. R. R. Terry—has lived for some years in the West Indies—"probably the only spot where the shanty is still alive"; and that he has "lost no opportunity of collecting shanties from old sailors who worked in sailing-ships before the days of screw-steamers." By way of preliminary to his warnings, then, Mr. Terry, writing in the London *Times*, apprises us of this fact:

TYLTYL IN A QUANDARY.

Beset by six sweethearts, all of whom he thinks he loves equally well, he does not see why he shouldn't have them all, but the jury of his ancestors finds that none of them will do.

> "The shanty is dead on the sea. If it is to be revived on shore (as seems probable) it is imperative that, when the old melodies find their way into print, the sailor atmosphere and sailor traditions shall be faithfully reproduced. With the exception of Capt. R. H. Whall's 'Sea-Songs, Ships, and Shanties' (the only authoritative collection in print), there is no indication of this. Other collections than that of Captain Whall (unfortunately for us it deals only incidentally with shanties) are the compilation either of a sailor who is no musician or of a musician who is no sailor. The ideal combination of sailor and musician has yet to come."

First, then, Mr. Terry settles the "shanty" *versus* "chanty" business, and passes on to a secondly, thirdly, and lastly:

> "May I utter a protest against the pedantry which—because of a fancied derivation from (*un*) *chanté*—would spell it 'chanty' or 'chantey'? The result of such spelling is that out of every thousand landsmen 999.9 pronounce it 'tchahnty,' riming with 'auntie,' instead of 'shanty,' riming with 'scanty,' as every sailor always pronounced it. The arguments in favor of '*ch*anty' are plausible, but conjectural. Were it worth while, I could prove by arguments more plausible, less conjectural, and equally unconvincing that the word is derived from a negro shanty, or hut. According to the Oxford Dictionary (which, by the way, spells it *sh*anty) the word did not find its way into literature until 1869. That being so, surely it is more scholarly to spell it as the sailor always pronounced it. . . . . . .
>
> "Secondly, I scent a public danger in the multiplication of editions by mere 'collectors.' Lacking nautical knowledge and experience, the 'collector' is too ready to accept bogus titles and bogus tunes, picked up from any stray sailor—often quite uneducated, and not seldom afflicted with the bemused memory of the octogenarian. The last factor is not, I think, sufficiently recognized. Most of the sailormen now surviving from the old windjammers are necessarily in their seventies or eighties. I have lately taken down shanties from a number of them, and in the matter of accuracy I noticed a great difference between their versions of well-known shanties and the versions of the same shanties sung to me when I was a youth, and when these old men's recollections were thirty years fresher. Indeed, one old fellow's memory played him such tricks that when he sang his version of 'A hundred years ago' I immediately recognized it as a *pasticcio* of three separate shanties, all well known to me. Even in the case of a sailor relative (seventy years old, but intellectually a young man) I notice differences between his present-day versions and those I noted down from his singing thirty years ago. The mere collector—'knowing naught of these things'—first catches his sailorman; takes down his comic mispronunciations and muddled melodies, and straightway puts them into print. Once in print an uncritical public accepts them as authentic and authoritative. And so one feels no surprize at eventually finding your correspondent alluding to 'shanadar' and 'whip jamboree' as if they were classics, tho the real fact is that the first is an ignorant mispronunciation of the world-famous 'Shenandoah' (surely too well beloved to deserve so grotesque a disguise), and the other a garbled mixture of 'Santy Anna,' and Heaven only knows how many more tunes, with a title unknown to any sailor I ever met.
>
> "Thirdly, I am constrained to warn a trustful public against the habit of a certain type of folk-song hunter of attributing nearly every old tune to some 'mode' or other. There are no end of shanties which (melodically) fulfil certain 'modal' conditions, but are, nevertheless, in a key. 'Homeward bound,' some of the 'Stormalong' shanties, and many others are unequivocally in a major key, but because they end on the modern dominant (which is the final of the eighth mode) the folk-songer labels them eighth (I beg pardon, I mean *hypomixolydian*) mode.
>
> "Lastly, as one whose chief business in life is concerned with the old modes, let me beg of future 'collectors' to drop these Mesopotamian terms, no matter what peace and comfort they bring to the soul. I grant that they sound dreadfully learned as compared with mere numerals; but the latter have the advantage of being accurate designations, which the pseudo-Greek labels are not."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CHANGING HEADS OF THE MORMON CHURCH

THE DEATH of the head of the Mormon Church, Joseph F. Smith, serves to remind people living afar from the seat of that social-religious body that America "still has solidly established within its borders a powerful hierarchical organization cast on Biblical and oriental lines." Thus the Boston *Transcript* characterizes the church which in the past has come into conflict with legal authorities on account of some fundamental tenets of its creed. The late head of the church was an early advocate of polygamy, and after 1890 preferred to suffer prosecution rather, as he said, than abandon his children and their mothers. The group here shown gives an idea of how large were the responsibilities he had taken on himself. He is spoken of by *The Transcript* as "the last of the men in power in the Mormon Church who outdated the Exodus to Utah." Nephew of the original Joseph Smith, revered by the Mormons as a prophet, "he drove an ox-team on the long trek from the banks of the Mississippi to the Salt Lake Valley in 1846–47." He was brought up on the principles and beliefs of the Saints, and was, like his uncle, reverenced as "of the blood of the Prophet"; but, says *The Transcript*, "like every other Mormon, he had to make good his claim to advancement in the church or the community by humble and patient service through a long process of slow promotion." A sketch of his life printed in the New York *Times* gives details of a not uneventful career:

SURROUNDED BY PART OF HIS FAMILY.

The late prophet of the Mormon Church is reported to have been married six times, and to be "survived by five wives, forty-three children, and ninety-one grandchildren."

> "Joseph Fielding Smith was born in 1838 in Carthage, Ill., where his father, Hyrum Smith, and his uncle, the original Prophet Joseph, were shot to death by a mob which stormed the jail where the two were confined shortly after they began to preach plurality of wives. Altho he was an avowed polygamist for many years, the late president of the Mormon Church changed his views latterly, and left a sick bed last October to attend the semiannual conference held in the Temple at Salt Lake City and denounced the members of the church who had taken more than one wife recently and kept the marriages secret.
>
> "He had been married six times and is survived by five wives, forty-three children, and ninety-one grandchildren.
>
> "After the rioting at Carthage his mother fled with her little son and the other Mormons to Nauvoo, Ill., where she remained until Joseph was eight years old, when they were driven forth again, and the young boy drove an ox-team across the plains to Utah, where he became a herdboy, and then a missionary in 1852, when the late Brigham Young established his headquarters at Salt Lake City. Joseph Fielding Smith was only fifteen years old when he was sent to Hawaii as a missionary for the Mormon Church. Later he entered the army raised by President Young to intercept United States troops which were about to invade Utah and did active service as a scout until the so-called 'Mormon war' was ended.
>
> "In 1890, when the Supreme Court of the United States had upheld the Edmunds-Tucker act making polygamy unlawful he upheld the decision in public, but said that in his own case, altho contrary to law, he preferred the consequences rather than abandon his children and their mothers.
>
> "Like many other Mormons, he was subjected to prosecutions and fines. In July, 1915, the Federal officials at Denver, Col., were warned that there was a plot concocted by bandits to seize the head of the Latter Day Saints Church and hold him in Wyoming for a ransom of $100,000.
>
> "Under his leadership the Mormon Church made many converts in Europe through its missionaries, and in May, 1911, the English people protested to Home Secretary Churchill against the Mormon propaganda being preached throughout Great Britain.
>
> "As head of the church President Smith was trustee in trust of all the Mormon Church property, and, according to the creed of the church, was prophet, seer, and relator. He directed many big business enterprises and had a large private fortune.
>
> "He was president of Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, and of other educational institutions. He was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad and head of three other big industrial corporations. Before he was elected president of the Mormon Church in 1901 in succession to President Snow he made a tour through Europe to inspect the work being done there by the missionaries of his church. He served as a member of the Utah State legislature and of the City Council of Salt Lake City."

Compared with Brigham Young, *The Transcript* finds that he had "none of the massive ability of that really great lawgiver and statesman," nor any of the "spiritual audacity" of his uncle, the founder of the church, but—

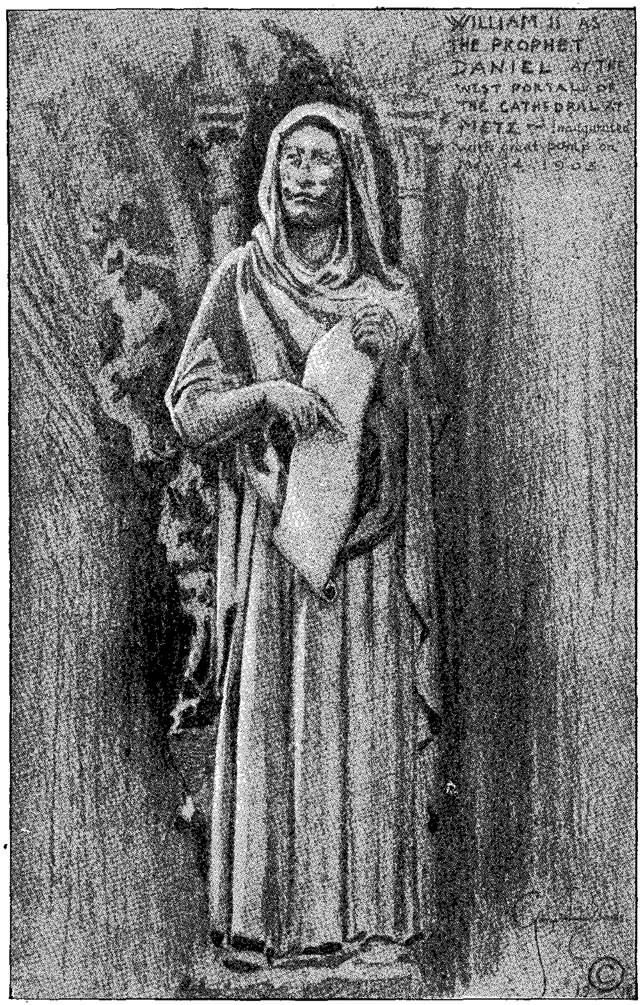
> "He was a prudent and sagacious religious leader and a good business man, and his people firmly believe that he possest the key to eternal mysteries, as the authorized recipient of that 'continuing revelation' which is a part of every true Mormon's faith. It is needless to say that he was a polygamist and a patriarch."

The Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake), organ of the Mormon Church, dwells upon a "unique advantage" that he possest:

> "He did not have to 'come out of the world' and unlearn any of its traditions and errors; from the hour of his birth he was privileged to bask in the rays of the revealed and restored gospel, of which during the ensuing fourscore years he was to be so valiant a champion, so excellent an expounder. And the results have justified in every way the hopes that were cherished and the predictions that were made concerning his presidency. The Church has prospered amazingly, both in spiritual and temporal things. Missionary work abroad has gone forward with great vigor, and Zion at home has been strengthened. Evil has not been looked upon with the least degree of allowance, yet charity for the repentant erring has not been withheld. The spirit of union and harmony has been promoted and the body of the Church has been made a compact, potent force for righteousness and strong to resist the onslaughts of the adversary."

The successor to the dead prophet is Heber J. Grant, mentioned by *The Transcript* as the first head of the Mormon Church, who was born in Salt Lake City after the exodus:

> "He represents the modern thought in Mormonism, which is to conform to the requirements of the law but to stand up in 'the meeting' for all the original tenets of the church, and at the same time to keep the whole Mormon community abreast of modern social and material progress. Mr. Grant illustrates in his own person the clever political 'split' that the Mormons always manage. The new president of the Mormon Church is a Democrat in politics, while the two Senators from Utah, both very able men, are influential Republicans. Whether ebbing or flowing, the political tide always turns the Mormon mill. At this moment the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is stronger in point of membership, wealth, and geographical extension than it has ever been before. But it is hard to see how it now offers that menace to the safety of American institutions of which it was at one time undoubtedly guilty."



From "Alsace-Lorraine." Copyrighted by George Wharton Edwards.

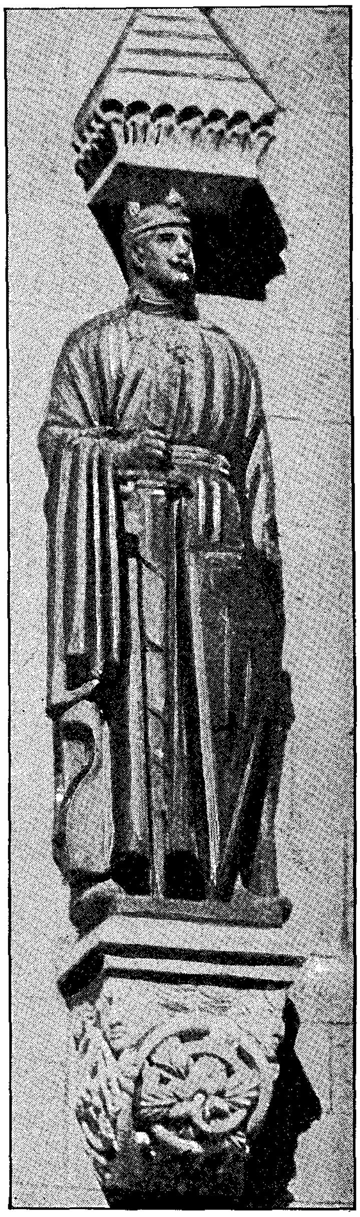
BEHEADED BY THE METZ POPULACE.

William fancied himself as the Prophet Daniel, and so posed for many years in the porch of the Metz Cathedral, but the handwriting on the wall was veiled to him.

WILHELM'S SACRILEGE AVENGED

THE KAISER'S TENDENCY to decorate churches with likenesses of himself has laid him or his effigies open to some rude treatment of late. When the British freed Jerusalem from the Turks one of the things brought to light was the fresco in the German church showing the Kaiser and his consort seated upon thrones with their laps the supporting bases of a church. In Metz, William sought a place in the sunlight of sacred history and, robed in the mantle of the Prophet Daniel, stood guard in a niche in the west front of the cathedral. An impression seems to possess some of our correspondents that William had the prophet beheaded in order to substitute his own *tête* on the stone trunk, not omitting or adapting to Biblical fashions the upturned mustaches. If so the sacrilege has been avenged as Mr. Thomas M. Johnson's correspondence to the New York *Evening Sun* shows:

> "The Metz Cathedral struck the key-note of the meaning of to-day's events when the French formally reclaimed the capital of the lost province of Lorraine.
>
> "One of the stone figures on the façade is that of a monk, but the face beneath the cowl is unmistakable, with its pointed mustache, pointed nose, and sloping chin, which are those of the Kaiser himself, who ordered the head of Daniel removed and his own substituted.
>
> "'The devil a monk would be!'
>
> "But to-day sacrilegious pride has its fall, for the Kaiser's head has been broken off, his hands are bound with chains, and upon his breast hangs a placard proclaiming: '*Sic transit gloria mundi.*'
>
> "The Kaiser has fled to Holland, and the rise and fall of unbounded ambition are typified by that statue."



WILLIAM AS A CRUSADER,

Decorating the German building on the Mount of Olives. Dr. John H. Finley, head of the American Red Cross Palestine Commission, furnishes this snap shot.

George Wharton Edwards, in his recently published book on "Alsace-Lorraine," reports:

> "One could hardly believe this to be true, but true it is—the acme of banality. . . . That lovely piece of Gothic work which was sculptured in the eighteenth century by Blondel was demolished by the German administration, who gravely reported

that Blondel's style did not agree with or carry out the original plans of the architects of the Cathedral. The removal of this master work of Blondel was nothing short of a crime. And one is led to believe and accept the explanation of the French architects who protested against the substitution, 'That it was really because Blondel was a Frenchman.'"

There was a whole carnival of slaughter of Hohenzollern statues the night before General Pétain entered Metz. "William I. had toppled over from the horse of his equestrian monument, while Frederick III., who for many long years had pointed a menacing finger at France from the pedestal upon which he stood, had come down with a rope around his neck." Had William consulted the Scriptures first he might not have chosen Daniel as the prophet for himself to impersonate, seeing that thus he suggests putting Daniel's words into his own mouth as the reader of his own doom:

> "And this is the writing that was inscribed: *Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.*
> "This is the interpretation of the thing:
> "*Mene:* God hath numbered thy kingdom and brought it to an end.
> "*Tekel:* Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting.
> "*Peres:* Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."—Daniel v, 25-28.

SEEING THE "MOTE" AND FORGETTING THE "BEAM"

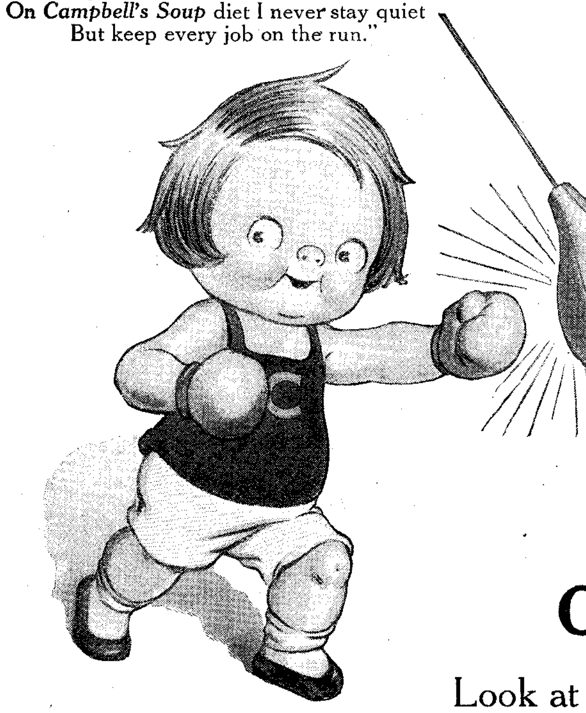
PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON have just been having a little tilt over their respective moral fitness for entertaining the soldier in his hours of leave. The net result, if we are to believe the accusations of both sides, would seem to indicate that the military man would better take his vacations in more innocuous thoroughfares—say, of New York or Chicago? The row was apparently started by Mr. Bok, of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, who went to England with other American editors as the guest of the British nation to inspect at close hand the conduct of the war, and he is reported to have said some harsh things about the dangers confronting the American soldier when off duty in London. The London *Saturday Review* feels that the charges might come with better grace if America herself, and particularly Mr. Bok's own home town, were above suspicion on the score of public morals. First, however, we all have to take a cut of the lash from this well-known critic of everything American:

> "We can not stay to explain the paradox of materialism and idealism, side by side in the forty-eight sociopolitical laboratories which make up the United States. There is scant respect for law, as the lynching records show and as President Wilson has lately bewailed with characteristic forthrightness. Divorce is notoriously common—witness the '*nisi*-mills' of Reno, Nev., and Sioux Falls, S. D.
>
> "Dynamite and 'guns' continue to figure in labor strikes. The white-slave traffic still thrives under the rose; and the boss in politics and business has an ethical code peculiar to himself, as the mere mention of Tammany Hall and the Standard Oil concern will recall to any American.
>
> "For all that, the United States is the most aggressively moral nation upon earth; and now that her sons are swarming over to Europe in millions, she is gravely concerned for the welfare of their souls and bodies. Liquor and women—*voilà les ennemis!* President Wilson has issued paternal admonitions. Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Anna Shaw published a letter to their Allied sisters, respecting 'the protection of our sons at a time of unequaled temptation and danger.' General Pershing was bombarded with warnings, and he sent home reassurance through shoals of correspondents. The Quartermaster-General in Washington (General Sharp) told the nation that the Commander-in-Chief in France 'is exercising every possible precaution to protect the officers and men of his command.'
>
> "Now, there is nothing to laugh at in all this, however strange it may seem to our cynical adolescence. America is very young. . . . . . .
>
> "Here butts in Mr. Edward Bok, of *The Ladies' Home Journal.* Mr. Bok is aghast at 'the apparently uncontrolled solicitation of our boys by women on the London streets, and in hotel lobbies, lounges, and restaurants.' It was the most disgraceful sight Mr. Bok had ever seen; and 'scores of amateur girls' lent a heinous touch to young America's impending damnation. Such a thing was inconceivable, Mr. Bok maintained, in the home cities, where all the 'red-light districts' were wiped out, and the women arrested or put to honest work.
>
> "Protective zones were fixt around the American camps. 'But all this is of small avail if we send our soldiers, clean-blooded and strong-limbed, over here only to be poisoned and wrecked in the London streets . . . (and) morally crucified. It is unfair to them; it is unfair to the great cause for which we are fighting—it is certainly unfair to the American soldier.' Mr. Bok was grieved to say all this (and much more) 'while I am here as a guest of the British Government—it seems, in a way, discourteous.'
>
> "There was on our part no 'official' reply, because we are a silent and polite people, with no gust for acrimonious dispute with our invited guests. As a matter of fact, London is by far the most decent of all great cities, as every traveler and man of the world is aware."

If this mere recital does not carry its own refutal of the charges, *The Saturday Review* turns to American sources as Mr. Bok's best answerers:

> "A colleague of his own, Mr. W. C. Edgar, of the Minneapolis *Bellman*, dismissed the Bok sermon as 'hogwash,' *tout court.* 'I have been visiting London at intervals,' the Westerner pursues, 'for nearly thirty years, and in all my experience I have never found its street life so free of objectionable features of the kind described by Mr. Bok.' No American soldier needed a guardian after dark in London. And with that Mr. Edgar carried the war into the City of Brotherly Love. 'I was in Philadelphia, Mr. Bok's own delightful city, in May last.' It was then under martial law. 'Candor compels me to say that . . . the streets were more filled with courtezans, covertly, if not openly, plying their trade, than any of the streets of London I have seen.'
>
> "It would be unkind to tell the whole truth about the City of Brotherly Love, which Mr. Bok contrasts so favorably with the British metropolis. But he can not be unaware of its 'government by murder,' and the recent revelations which rivaled the most lurid of Tammany régimes in New York, and shocked the whole nation besides. We prefer to let a great American newspaper, like *The Sun*, tell the story in brief:
>
> "'Philadelphia, long a seething caldron of factional politics, is now facing one of the most scandalous and astounding upheavals in her history as the result of the murder of a police detective in the "Bloody Ward" on primary-election day.
>
> "'The Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, Police-Lieut. D. Bennett, and Isaac Deutsch, a political leader, are awaiting a hearing before the Criminal Division of the Municipal Court. Six gunmen, imported from New York, as tools in a gigantic plot to spread bloodshed and riot, to intimidate voters to vote illegally, and thereby swing the election for Deutsch, have thus far been arrested. The net is out for twenty-five other gunmen who were imported from New York and Newark; also for the thug leaders who marshaled them, and finally for the politicians and police officials who, it is said, connived to protect them, and even aided them in escaping from the city after the crime.'
>
> "Now as to vice. Here Philadelphia's accuser is Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the guardian of America's camp morals. Mr. Fosdick's report upon conditions in the City of Brotherly Love was so appalling that Secretary Daniels took drastic action owing to the flagrancy of 'the social evil and illegal liquor traffic.' But listen to the sweeping *peccavi* of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and you will agree that there is no more to be said: 'Philadelphia has multiplied its den of iniquity. Its streets are crowded with women of the underworld; liquor is being freely supplied behind the red lights, and by the 'bootleg' process on the highways.
>
> "'Philadelphia is wide open. Gambling is prevalent, viciousness is running wild. Thieves and highwaymen stalk abroad . . . robberies are so frequent that they no longer provoke comment. Philadelphia has arrived at the stage where protection is afforded, not to the public—not to the troopers, the marines, and the jackies—but to the owners and managers of the vice-resorts. . . . Lawless police officials may pad their pocketbooks by extracting greenbacks from criminals; that is only a feature. The system looks higher; it demands the support of the underworld for its candidates at the polls—and gets it!'
>
> "Mark you, this is not our voice, but Philadelphia's own!"

"At study, at work or at fun
I go like a Yank at a Hun.
On *Campbell's Soup* diet I never stay quiet
But keep every job on the run."



SOUPS
SOUPS
SOUPS
SOUPS

Sergeant Robert Spengler of Springfield, Mass., and comrades of Company K, 104th U. S. Infantry, famous as the first American regiment to be decorated for bravery by any foreign government. This photograph was taken directly back of the lines in France.

On a fighting basis

Look at these boys of yours. Yes yours and ours—all-America's boys. Don't they look like healthy, sturdy, high-grade Americans fit to meet all comers? Don't they look well fed? They are. They belong to the best-fed army in the world.

"Only the best for our heroes!" is America's motto. There is nothing better for them than

Campbell's Tomato Soup

And there are mighty few things they like better. You'd guess that from the picture.

And it is just as good, just as invigorating and helpful for all active Americans at home.

It combines the natural tonic and appetizing qualities of the fresh ripe tomato with other choice materials both nourishing and tempting.

It is especially valuable to strengthen digestion and aid the body processes which create energy and maintain a vigorous condition. Served as a Cream of Tomato it is even more inviting and nutritious.

It comes to you perfectly cooked, seasoned, hermetically sealed. It is condensed by the scientific Campbell method so that all the freshness and flavor of nature are retained. There is no waste about it, no cooking cost for you, no labor. And the contents of every can gives you two cans of rich soup—a sustaining, body-building food.

Order it from your grocer by the dozen or more. This is the handy and economical way.

21 kinds **12c a can**

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CONDENSED
TOMATO
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
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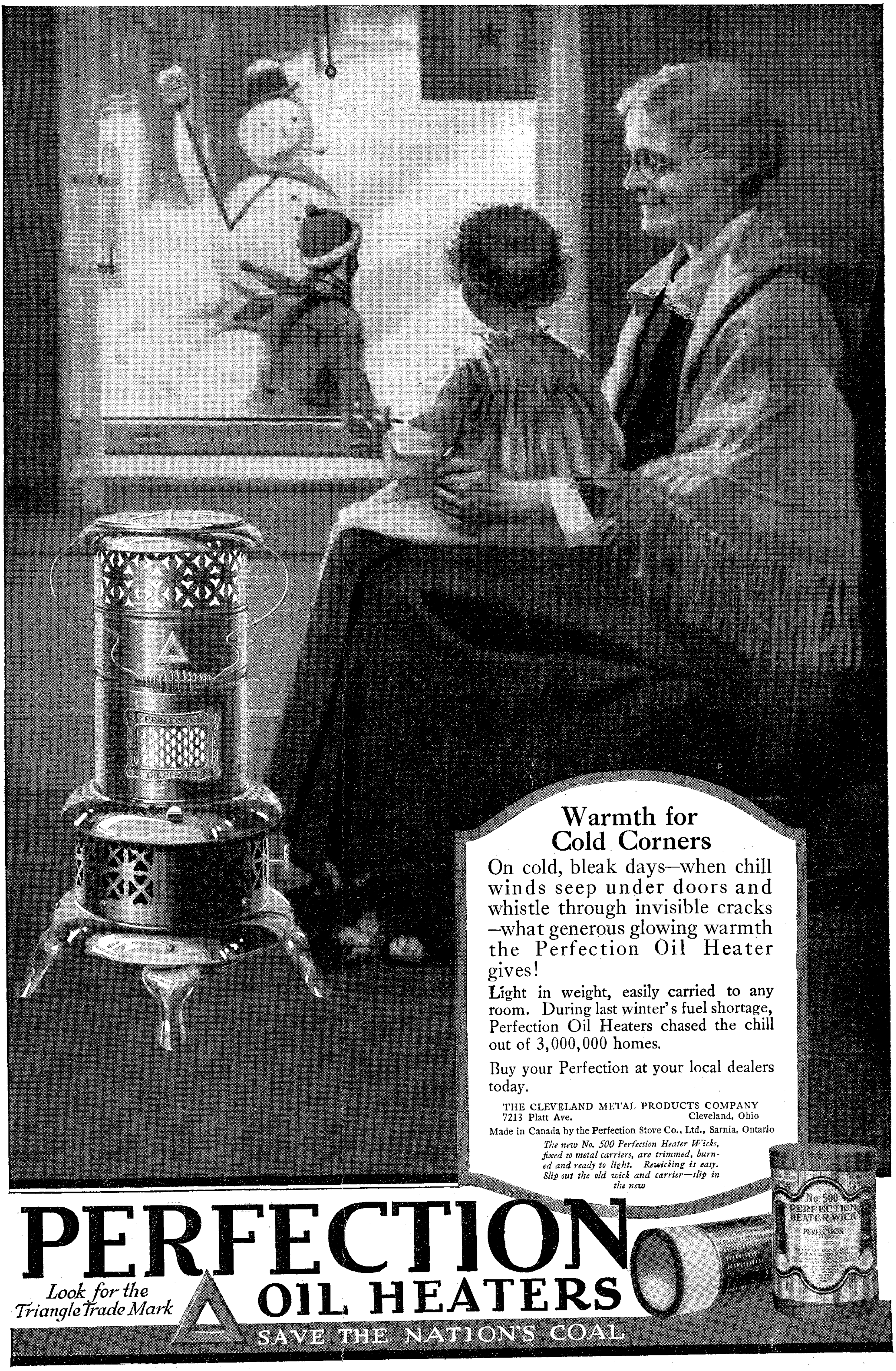
Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



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Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by*
the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

THE FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND GREEKS that constitute the Greek population of the United States, coming from Greece and Turkey, for the most part settled here within the last twenty years. In the eighties began the tide of immigration, tho there had been a few Greek merchants in this country as early as 1822. The Greeks who came here in the eighties were almost exclusively from the provinces and mountain districts, and until 1900 most Greek immigrants were laborers. But since that year immigration has included almost all classes of the Greek nation, who have been drawn hither by the success of their fellows in the United States, by the inducements of steamship-lines and their agents, and by the spirit of the colonizer. The tide of immigration rose steadily until 1912, before the outbreak of the first Balkan war, when about forty thousand returned to their country. From the end of that war until 1915, however, thousands of Greeks sailed back to the United States, but the Great War effectually decreased all immigration. Greeks can be found all over the country, but the largest centers of our Greek population are Chicago, New York, Lowell, Pittsburg, San Francisco, and Boston.

THEIR AMERICANISM—After the United States entered the war those Greeks who had not been able to get back to their country were advised by Premier Venizelos to serve with our Army. Before the treaty between this country and Greece concerning military service was signed thousands of Greeks were in actual service under the Stars and Stripes and many had already given their lives for their new country. Futhermore, the Greeks in the United States have also subscribed liberally to our Liberty Loans.

OCCUPATIONS PREFERRED BY THE GREEKS—Altho the Greeks are naturally merchants and traders, they are also engaged in agricultural and professional pursuits. The commercial lines in which they are most numerous are the hotel and restaurant business, as waiters, managers, and proprietors; the wholesale and the retail candy business and grocery and fruit business, and, notably, in the florist business as well as the shoe-shining parlors. As born traders they keep watchful eyes on the mechanism of any business in which they may be employed so as to master it completely, with the result that in a comparatively short while a dish-washer in a restaurant frequently becomes proprietor or manager of a little independent eating-place, which eventually he develops into a large restaurant or hotel. Not a few Greeks have ventured into the moving-picture business and own large producing companies. In almost every city will be found cafés owned or conducted by Greeks and chiefly patronized by their countrymen. As farmers they are mostly to be found in Florida and in the State of Washington. There are several large Greek importing and exporting firms in New York and in Chicago, which latter city contains the highest number of Greeks. Of the laboring classes several thousand are employed as workmen on the railroads and in factories.

GREEK SOCIETIES—That the Greeks very rarely become public charges may be stated on the authority of a police official in one of the largest cities of the country. The reason is that they have many fraternal and benevolent organizations in whatever section of the country they may be settled whose purpose is social, benevolent, and cultural. Usually these societies are formed by a group of Greeks coming from a particular locality in the homeland, such as men from Athens, Sparta, Samos, etc. New York City alone has over eighty Greek societies, and membership about fifty of them is open only to those coming from the same home town or district. One of the large organizations that includes members from all parts of Greece is the Panhellenic Union in America, the constitution of which states its objects to be as follows:

(*a*) To cultivate among its members and through them among all Greeks residing in America the spirit of mutual aid.

(*b*) To instil veneration and affection for the laws and institutions of their adopted country, to cultivate friendly relations between Greeks and American citizens, and to assist the former in obtaining American citizenship.

(*c*) To encourage the study of the English and Greek language, and to develop and propagate educational and moral doctrines.

(*d*) To give pecuniary and moral aid to members and those dependent upon them and to care for the sick and disabled members from the voluntary contributions of members and from other sources, and, as far as its means will permit, to extend its protection to Greek immigrants and laborers.

Another society whose purpose is to link Greeks in this country closer to their American fellows is the American-Hellenic Society, the president of which is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and the vice-presidents Dr. Charles W. Eliot and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman. Both Greeks and Americans are on the General Council and on the Executive Committee of the American-Hellenic Society, and many Americans are becoming members of it.

GREEK CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—In almost every city where there are a few hundred Greeks there is an organization founded to establish and support a church and a little parochial school for the purpose of religious instruction. Many Greeks send their children to the American public school, for which they have a profound admiration, but also send their children to privately supported schools in order to have them taught Greek. The Greek Orthodox Church is a state-recognized institution that resembles somewhat the Anglican Church in its constitution. Recently the highest authority in the Church, the Metropolitan of Athens, visited the United States and made a study of his countrymen for the purpose of solidifying the organization of the approximately one hundred Greek Orthodox churches here.

ANCIENT AND MODERN GREEK—Modern Greek is derived directly from ancient Greek, and the difference that lies between them consists in a greater flexibility, in novelty of expression, and, as is the case with other European languages, a variety in the use of modern words invented for present-day use.

NATURALIZATION—The Greeks of better education are naturally more prompt to seek naturalization because they understand more readily the ideals of American government. Nevertheless, through the medium of the various fraternal societies a campaign of education in civic life is going on continually. Moreover, the Greeks have some twenty local newspapers, weeklies and monthlies, in various sections of the country while from New York two large daily newspapers are published that have a circulation wherever there are Greeks.

THE ANCIENT GREEKS—As we consider the share taken by modern Greeks in our national life and institutions it is inspiring to recall the fame and works of their ancestors, whose influence has permeated through the centuries the thought and achievement of the world in all branches of intellectual effort. The mere suggestion brings to mind Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and Pythagoras in philosophy; Solon, the lawgiver; Alexander, the general, and Alcibiades, the politician; Herodotus, the "father of history," and Thucydides, the "founder of philosophic history"; Demosthenes, held to be the greatest orator not only of Greece but of all history; Archimedes, mathematician and discoverer of the equilibrium of the lever; Zeuxis and Apelles, the painters; Praxiteles and Phidias, the sculptors; Aristophanes, supreme writer of comedies; the key-stone of tragedy ancient and modern, formed by Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, and Homer, the epic poet of the world, whose song rings with magic unrivaled through the ages.

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Zinc
Pittsburgh
Pa.

INSTEAD

Instead of brass for a stencil—Zinc. Instead of tin for the tip of a shoe lace—Zinc. Instead of copper, or brass, or steel, or tin, or aluminum—Zinc, for drinking cups, camera cases, alarm clocks, meters, buttons, containers for toilet preparations, pencil tops, bottle caps and hundreds of other articles.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, anticipating the necessity of conserving metals needed for war purposes, has developed many new uses for metallic zinc in its own laboratories. These laboratories, completely equipped and operated under the direction of highly-skilled chemists, are at the service of all manufacturers of metal products who have been deprived of other metals by the demands of war.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
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Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, Spelter, Spiegeleisen, Lithopone, Sulphuric Acid, Rolled Zinc Strips and Plates, Zinc Dust and Zinc Chloride

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CURRENT POETRY

ONE day of all the days of our lives we shall never forget—November 11, 1918—the day when the mad horror of war was lifted from the shoulders of an aching world. Not a few of us looked back that day to the German Navy's toast to "*Der Tag*" and felt the happy contrast. So did many a poet, and here are the thoughts of Richard Le Gallienne from the New York *Evening Sun:*

"THE DAY!"

New York, November 11, 1918

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

"The Day!"
O fatal and fantastic toast
Your idle princes of the sea
Drank to each other, making silent boast,
With lifted glass, toward that immortal coast
Whose names are one—England and Liberty:
The dream that Spain,
And even Napoleon had dreamed in vain.
"The Day!"
When France should die in very deed,
France whose grave soul is ever the world's need—
Strange flower that we call France!
Flower that to a sword so swiftly turns,
Changing disaster into a dance,
And to dim lands that gropingly ascend
Brings wisdom like a friend;
Whose altar burns
With such clear flame of courage to the skies
That even her foes
Marvel that men so gay can be so wise,
And go to battle as lovers to a rose.

"The Day!"
When this Republic, born to make men free,
With all its golden youth hot in its veins,
Of antique Force an easy vassal should be,
And wear the chains
Of kings once more that for three hundred years
She mocked across the sea.

"The Day!"
O Kaiser, can this be "the day"
You dreamed of? Did you mean
This day? November the eleventh day
Of the year nineteen hundred and eighteen?

In *The Venango Daily Herald,* of Franklin, Pa., Mr. W. P. F. Ferguson gives us another picture:

THE TRUE MEMORIAL

BY W. P. F. FERGUSON

The trumpets peal their clangor and the drum
Rolls a mad pæan through the city's street;
The Flag streams bravely and the countless feet
Roar like a sea, as thronging thousands come
Triumphant. Far they lie, forever dumb,
Those brave young lives for noble years so meet;
Lost to the Future, never more to greet
The morns with gladness. Seek ye now if some
Star-high memorial our hands may rear
To those who won but never saw this day,
To those whose blood cements proud Triumph's arch
But pass not through? Go, rid the land of fear,
Base pride, foul dealing; every despot slay!
Thus make the years, for them, one glory march!

The New York *Evening Sun* gives us a vivid war-picture, direct from the front, that does not incline us to any overtender thoughts of the defeated Germans.

ON THE ROAD TO THIEPVAL

BY E. J. WHEELER

On the road to Thiepval there is much to see—
Shell-holes and dugouts and many a tortured tree,
Furrows driven deep and long by the shares of war,
And hamlets ground to dust beneath the hammer-strokes of Thor.

On the road to Thiepval there is much to learn
Of *Kultur* that has passed this way, never to return;
Of *Deutschtum* and "*Wesen Deutsch*," *Gott* and *Schrechlichkeit*—
The cursed fruitage of them all lies plainly here in sight.

On the road to Thiepval there is naught to hear
Of song-birds or house-dogs or merry village cheer,
For all the homes the Hun has left in this once radiant land
Are narrow little plots of ground where wooden crosses stand.

On the road to Thiepval the stars are shining down,
The stedfast planets keep their course above each ruined town,
And God's on high and Justice reigns, and Thiepval road shall be
A hallowed road where France hurled back the hordes of tyranny.

Out of the welter of war comes one undoubted blessing, the welding of three great nations into a firm and lasting friendship, more binding than any alliance. In *The Outlook* we have the tribute of an American soldier to France and England, who bore the "burden and heat of the day."

AMERICA TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

By Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer

Master Signal Electrician, Signal Corps, U. S. N. A

France! Britain! to your stalwart sons
We owe our hearthstones undefiled,
Our living cities:—to your guns
The laughter of each little child.

France! Britain! in the deadly pall
That hangs athwart your eastern skies,
We see the measure of our call,
The need of holy sacrifice.

France! Britain! in your debt we stand
As never nation stood before—
Henceforth the honor of our land
Speaks only where our cannons roar.

In gilded word and burnished phrase
There is no balm for blood that flows
From those who through infernal days
Fight liberty's eternal foes.

Before the judgment-seat of God
Ten thousand hopes will not outweigh
One single square of bloody sod
Held from the Hun in red affray.

Late to the battle-field we come
Unready, tortured with the shame
Of seeing brothers grim and dumb
Dying—where we should feel the flame.

France! Britain! when the stars look down
Upon the last great battle-place,
Pray God we may have won our crown—
The right to meet you face to face!

What will the boys do when they come home? How many will be content to go back to the desk? Here's a woman's view of it from England's great humorous weekly, *Punch:*

THE CALL

By C. Fox Smith

There's an office back in London, and the dusty sunlight falls
With its swarms of dancing motes across the floor,
On the piles of books and papers and the drab distempered walls
And the bowlers on their pegs behind the door.
There's an office stool in London where a fellow used to sit
(But the chap that used to sit there's oversea);
There's a job they're keeping open till that fellow's done his bit,
And the one that job is waiting for is—Me!

ABERTHAW
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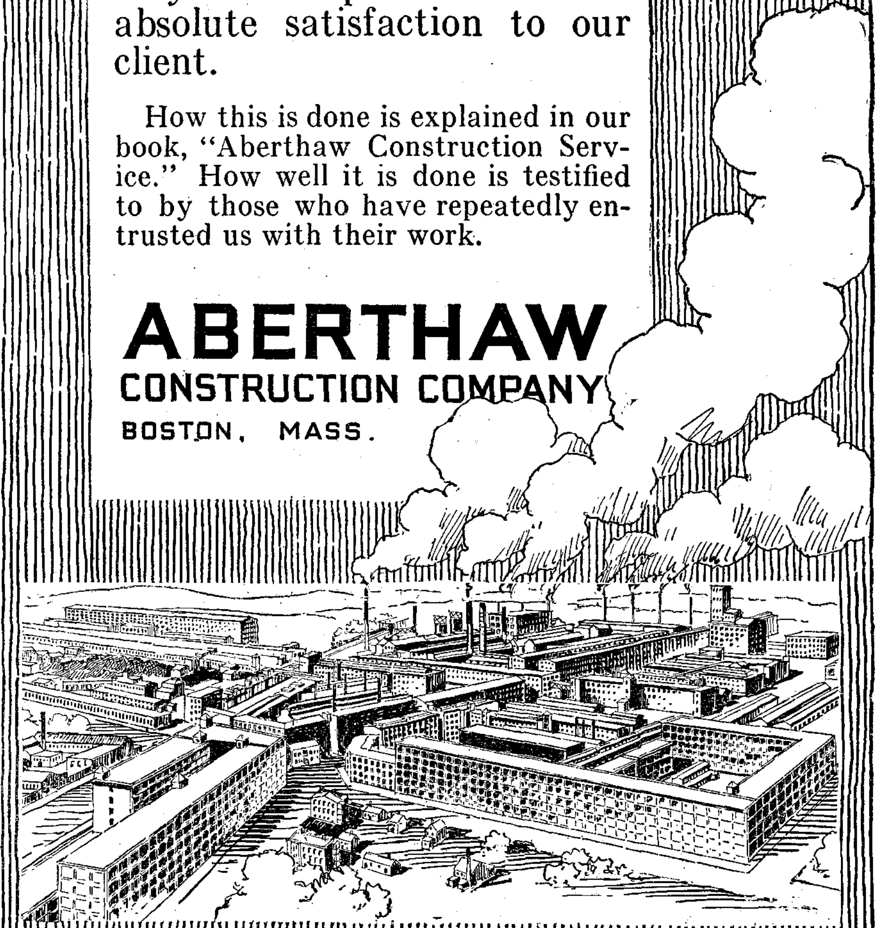
WE specialize in the building of industrial plants, the erection of storehouses and in water-power and water-front development.

Because of our perfected organization, our standardized methods and our complete equipment we are always able to deliver an industrial structure with the utmost of economy and dispatch and with absolute satisfaction to our client.

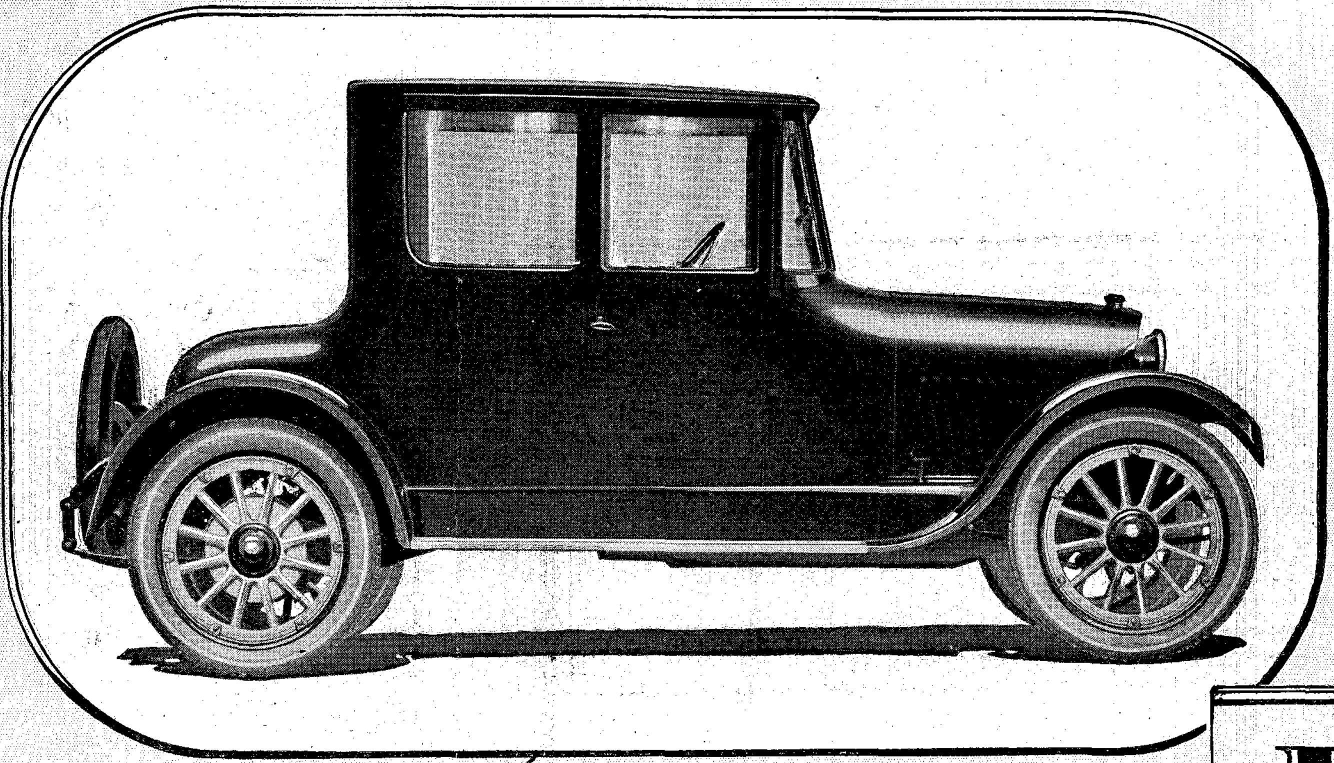
How this is done is explained in our book, "Aberthaw Construction Service." How well it is done is testified to by those who have repeatedly entrusted us with their work.

ABERTHAW
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.



BUILT BY ABERTHAW

4 Passenger Coupe



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This Reo Is a Joy to the Owner-Driver And Withal a Most Luxurious Equipage

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN in that four-passenger Reo Roadster—the model we have been making the past three years?

IF YOU HAVE you will agree that the seating arrangement was just about ideal for that type of car.

THAT MODEL was the result of many months of study—and many costly experiments in body building.

THE PROBLEM WAS to seat all four passengers well within the wheel-base.

THE IDEAL PLAN would be to seat the passengers directly over the center line between the two axles. That is impossible.

THE REO PLAN of advancing the driver's seat several inches in front of the main passenger seat; then making the emergency seat—the fourth—so it folds out of the way to permit entrance and exit of passengers, proved very nearly ideal.

WELL, THIS NEW REO COUPE is built on that same plan—we could find no way to improve on that arrangement.

JUDGING BY THE TREMENDOUS popularity of that model we felt we could not do better than to follow that general design in building this enclosed model.

IT IS ROOMIER even than was that popular roadster—two 200-pound adults find liberal room in the main seat.

ONE NOTICEABLE CHANGE in this model is facing the emergency seat the other way.

THE DRIVER'S SEAT is a joy—with its arm freedom and ample leg room. The form of the seat braces you for any emergency and makes driving not a task, but a recreation.

PERHAPS WE DID devote special attention to this feature—for the driver of such a car is generally also the owner.

ASK YOUR REO DEALER to show you this new Coupe—and to explain its many fine points. No expense has been spared to make this a finished and a well-nigh perfect four-passenger equipage.

FOR EXAMPLE: one detail small in itself but worth its weight in gold to you any night when driving in rain or sleet is that window wiper.

IT TAKES THE PLACE of the extra glass shield—always noisy—always smudged—that failed to do just what it was intended to do.

DRIVE THIS REO yourself, then you will know.

BY THE WAY, this is the ideal coupe for milady—Reo simplicity of control and Reo dependability make it that.

U. S. ROYAL cord tires on all wheels.

PRICE—SAME as the Sedan, $2175.00.

The Gold Sta

5 Passenger Sedan

In Factory Parlance This New Sedan Is The Finest "Job" Reo Ever Turned Out

TO SAY that this latest Reo is built and finished regardless of cost is to use a hackneyed phrase, but the only one that adequately expresses the fact.

REO BODY WORK has long been famous for its stability and hence for its durability.

IN THIS LATEST REO we have gone just a little bit farther than ever before in perfection of finish and refinements of details.

THE TIME HAS COME when the buyer of a moderate priced car need not deny himself any luxury of finish—need not apologize, even mentally, for any slightest detail.

FOR EXAMPLE: automatic window lifters, which until recently were found only in the most expensive cars, are now a standard in Reo enclosed models.

THE "FRAMELESS GLASS" with the felt covered rubber "anti-rattlers" adds that great luxury of a noiseless body—appreciated by the fastidious buyer.

FRENCH VELOUR upholstery in the rear compartment. Leather in front seats—in keeping with the fashion of the day for Sedans.

SILK CURTAINS harmonize in design and in texture with the rest.

TO MENTION the solid silver handles on window lifters; the same quality and design of lamp sockets; door handles, etc., is only to say that every last detail is in keeping with the whole.

WE ARE PROUD of this piece of Reo bodycraft. It is, as it should be—being our latest—our best.

MOUNTED ON springs of right design and Reo quality and equipped with Royal cord tires, this Reo is the last word in luxurious riding.

WE OFFER THIS SEDAN to the critical Reo clientele without a single reservation mental or otherwise.

WE CAUTION YOU however on one point—the number obtainable is most limited.

ONLY 25 PER CENT of the number our dealers asked for and we had planned to build—reduced as you know by government order to make way for war needs.

IT IS TOO LATE NOW to attempt to make any more—for this type of body cannot be hurried through, even were that the Reo way, which it isn't.

OF COURSE WE WILL make more—many times more—just as soon as we can get back to normal conditions.

BUT THAT WON'T HELP the family that needs a luxurious enclosed Sedan for the coming winter.

THERE WILL NOT BE ENOUGH to supply even a reasonable fraction of that demand—those who desire a cozy Sedan and who also insist on Reo quality and low upkeep.

YOU WILL APPRECIATE this when you hear the price—$2175.00 plus freight and special Federal Tax.

SO DON'T DELAY. Place your order at once.

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.

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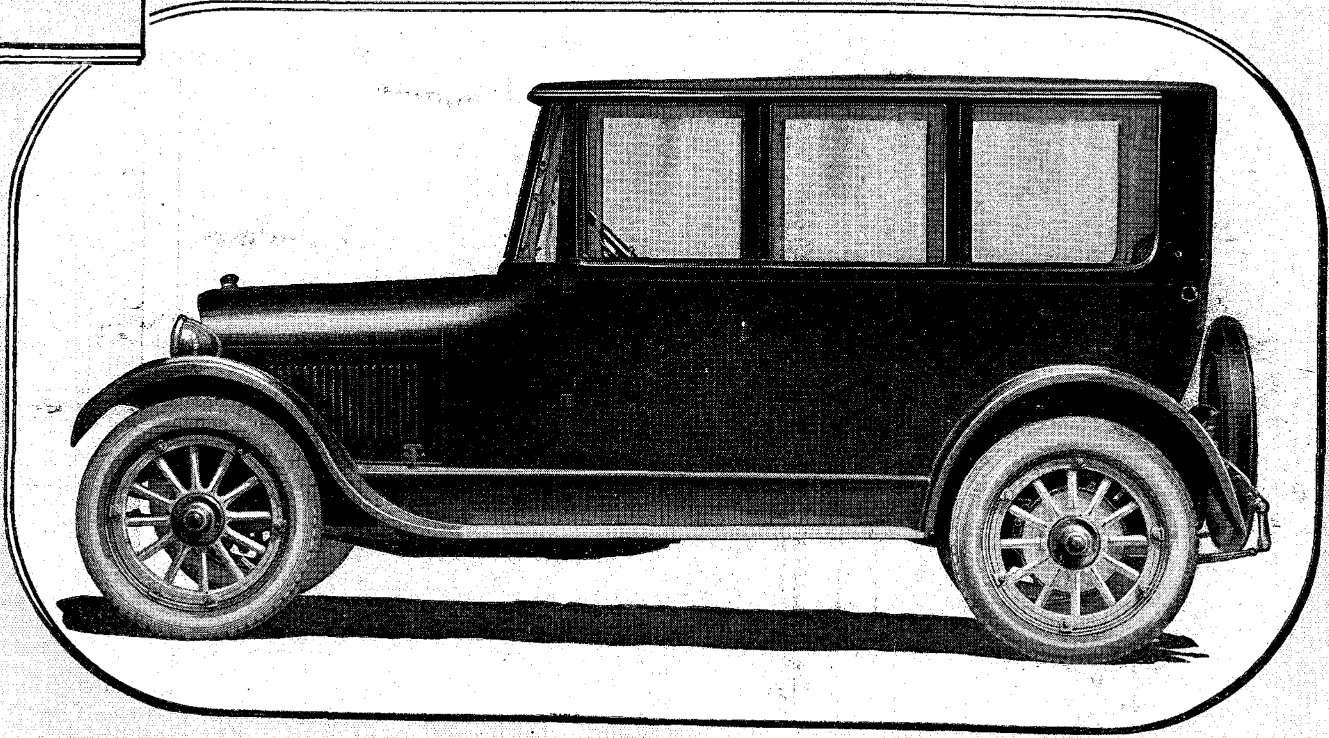


ard of Values

Queen Anne Pattern

"I'm for the useful and practical gift this year. I do not know of anything I'd rather have than some of the beautiful silverware like yours."

1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate has the appeal of beauty that makes it dear to the woman's heart, and is a sensible purchase now when the expenditure of every dollar is considered.

It is a practical economy because it will give both pleasure and service for a lifetime.

1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate is made in but one quality—the best. Your dealer will show a variety of patterns in which Tea and Coffee Sets, etc., can be had to match the spoons and forks.

Teaspoons, $3.00 a set of six.
Other pieces in proportion.
Send for catalogue No. "Y-81"

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY
Meriden, Conn.

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERWARE

1847 — *Seventy Year Plate* — 1917

And it may be black ingratitude, but oh, good Lord, I know
I could never stick the office life again,
With the coats and cuffs and collars and the long hours crawling slow
And the quick lunch and the same old morning train;
I have looked on Life and Death and seen the naked soul of man,
And the heart of things is other than it seemed,
And the world is somehow larger than the good old office plan,
And the ways of earth are wider than I dreamed.

There's a chap in the Canadians—a clinking good chap, too—
And he hails from back o' nowhere in B. C.,
And he says it's sure some country, and I wonder if it's true,
And I rather fancy that's the place for me.
There's a trail I mean to follow and a camp I mean to share
Out beyond the survey, up in Cassiar,
For there's something wakened in me that I never knew was there,
And they'll have to find some other chap to fill that vacant chair
When the boys come marching homeward from the war.

Sir Owen Seaman the editor of *Punch*, while he is a master of humorous verse, often has a serious message for us. Here is one:

FOR THE APOSTLES OF "NO HUMILIATION"

(Certain people have proclaimed their opinion that the German nation ought not to be humiliated)

By Sir Owen Seaman

Rumors arrive as thick as swarming bees;
Our evening rags announce with raucous clamor
The latest wire, the seminal wheeze
Transmitted by the fertile Rotterdammer,
Giving a local version
Of William Two's spontaneous dispersion.

They leave me cold. I care not how he pays
The heavy debt his deeds of wanton fury owe—
Whether he puts his orb to bed, or stays
On exhibition like an antique curio;
The reckoning we charge
Has to be settled by the Hun at large.

Here and elsewhere his advocates impute
Innocence to the *Boche*—a gentle creature,
Too prone perhaps to lick the tyrant's boot,
But otherwise without a vicious feature;
They'd have our wrath abated;
Poor child, "he must not be humiliated."

Why not? Against his army's bestial crimes
He never lifted one protesting finger;
The wrongs of Belgium drew his jocund rimes;
Over the Hymn of Hate he loved to linger,
Pressing the *forte* pedal,
And wore—for luck—the *Lusitania* medal.

He took a holiday for children slain,
And butchered women set his flags aflutter;
Our drowning anguish served for light refrain
To beery patriots homing down the gutter;
On prisoners he spat,
The helpless ones, and thanked his *Gott* for that.

Had he but fought as decent nations fight,
Clean-handed, then we must have spared his honor;
But now, if Germany goes down in night,
'Tis he, not we, that puts that shame upon her,
Shame not of mere defeat,
But such that never our hands again can meet.

Why should his pride of race be spared a fall?
Let him go humble all his days for sentence.
Why pity him as just a Kaiser's thrall,
This beast at heart!—tho fear may fake repentance?
For me, when all is said,
I save my pity for our murdered dead.

Don't Cheat Your Boy on Christmas Morning

I wonder if you fathers and mothers wouldn't be surprised if you knew what your boy really thinks when you give him toys that are make-shifts—that aren't genuine—that soon have to be cast aside?

I've never got over being a boy myself. I know the importance to a boy of having things *genuine*. I know how disappointed he feels when he realizes that his toy isn't true; that the steel work in his toy skyscraper isn't like the real building he saw; that his toy motor won't work. He's hurt; he feels that he's been cheated.

GILBERT ERECTOR

"THE TOY LIKE STRUCTURAL STEEL"

I have studied and worked as hard to make Erector mechanically true as other men do to make a bridge strong or a building architecturally correct.

Your boy will build steel bridges, skyscrapers, battleships, machinery with Erector and never lose interest in them, because they're true! They're exactly like the real thing. Erector girders have lapped, interlocking edges (a patented, exclusive feature all my own) so your boy can build with square, four-sided columns—just like those in actual skyscrapers.

If you were to talk to your boy's playmates, you would find that most of them have Erector—and all of them know about it. They will tell you that Erector is the construction toy with every piece stamped accurately out of steel, scientifically made and correct in design and proportion; that it builds the most, biggest, and best models; that it has big reinforced steel wheels, grooved and hubbed for every engineering purpose; that most sets have the powerful Erector Electric Motor, which operates many of the models and will lift 100 pounds, when properly geared.

Is it fair to your boy to make him miss the fun that Erector has given so many thousands and thousands of boys? Remember, Erector isn't just a plaything for a day or a week. It will keep him happy, busy and contented for many months.

Every toy store—and every department or hardware store which handles toys—sells Erector. It's the best-known American toy. Ask your dealer to show you the famous Set No. 4, the favorite of all the boys. It sells for $5. Other Erector sets, $1 to $25. Write for Catalog illustrating and describing the complete line of Gilbert toys.

A. C. Gilbert PRES.

THE A. C. GILBERT COMPANY
121 Blatchley Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

If your Boy already has a set of Erector, give him one of these other GILBERT TOYS

GILBERT Electrical Sets

The most fascinating playthings for teaching, demonstrating and applying secrets of electricity. Your boy learns and plays at the same time. He can make a motor that will lift his own weight. Wire in electric door bells. Operate toys and models with electricity—in short, do a hundred "stunts" that are being done by grown-up electrical engineers.

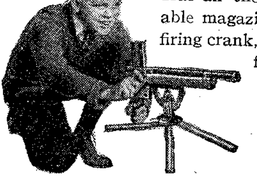
GILBERT Mysto Magic

With one of these Mysto Magic Sets, any boy can do wonderful tricks, just like real magicians; give shows at parties, churches, halls, and make money. These Sets contain apparatus for some of the most famous tricks of great magicians. Any boy can do them with a little practice and the aid of our fine manual of Magic Knowledge.

GILBERT Nurse's Outfit

Includes cap, apron, armband, scissors, absorbent cotton, adhesive tape, splints—everything for acting the real Red Cross Angel of Mercy. "First Aid" Primer in child language shows just how to do everything.

GILBERT Machine Gun



Has all the features of the real machine guns — detachable magazine, clip for 12 cartridges, air-cooled chamber, firing crank, automatic traverse elevation, elevating crank, full circle swivel, etc. Works fast as lightning—10 shots per second. Gun is mounted on heavy tripod. Manual, free with every Gun, contains full instructions for organizing Machine Gun Company.

GILBERT Chemistry Outfit

Contains laboratory equipment and everything necessary for making interesting chemical experiments — electroplating, tests for metals, making soap, ammonia, ink, etc. With every outfit is a big illustrated manual which tells clearly how to conduct all experiments.

The Gift for Everybody

FOR 20 years the Conklin Pen has been *the* gift for sensible people. Make it *your* gift this year.

The Conklin's little *Crescent-Filler*, the pioneer of self-filling devices, is still the standard of them all. Cleanly, quick and positive in action, it fills the Conklin in 4 seconds. And just pilot a Conklin across the paper. Note the superb smoothness of the point. That's the "acid test."

Sold in handsome gift boxes, by leading stationers, jewelers, druggists and department stores everywhere. Exchangeable after Christmas if point is not perfectly suited to the handwriting.

In Canada, 50c additional.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE YEAR'S BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS

TWENTY-FIVE EACH FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN

I

THE TWENTY-FIVE FOR ADULTS

Adams, Henry, The Education of. An Autobiography. With introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5 net.

A rare book is this, but one bound to invigorate the thoughtful and to irritate the smug. It analyzes our whole national life and embraces a consideration of the cultural forces of the western world. Henry Adams, great-grandson of the second President and inheritor of the Adams traditions, struggled, in his education, against forces of the past which tended to keep him of the eighteenth or seventeenth century rather than of the nineteenth. His observations are, therefore, torn between opposing calls inside of him and outside. In the course of this analysis, which is governed by the exceptional opportunities Henry Adams had to witness American and European history in the making, we are given incisive, ironical criticism, in compact, yet crisp, utterances. They illustrate the workings of a comprehensive mind, self-centered that it may be wide in its decisions. Adams was a profound thinker, and his autobiography will make slow, careful reading profitable.

Croy, Homer. How Motion-Pictures Are Made. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4 net.

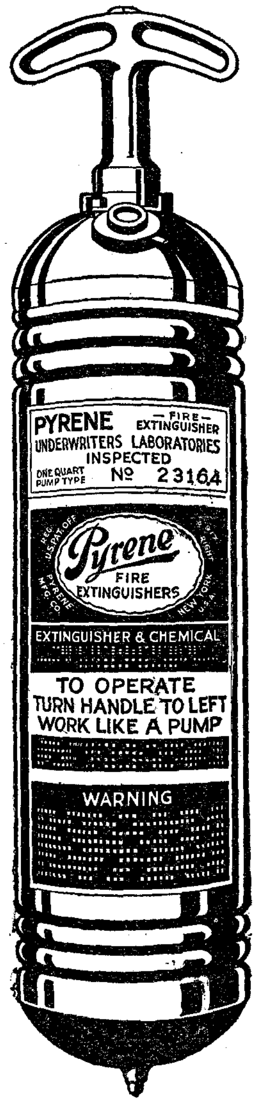
Interest in moving pictures is so widespread that this descriptive manual, viewing the fast-developing science from every angle—old and new—will be eagerly read. For there is a fascination in following the development of film-work, especially film drama, with all its expensive and intricate detail. Mr. Croy leaves no aspect of the subject untouched. He delves into the history of its beginning; he traces its evolution and gradual introduction to the public, and then minutely explains the manner of conducting rehearsals, of preparing scenarios, of "faking" hair-raising scenes. He points to the usefulness of the movie in science, on the battle-field, and at the bottom of the ocean. His chapter on the future of the motion-picture emphasizes its educational value. The book is copiously illustrated with pictures showing the method and care manifest in celluloid art.

Davis, Arthur N. The Kaiser as I Know Him. New York: *Harper & Brothers. $2 net.*

All personalia which can throw light on William Hohenzollern must be interesting. Dr. Davis was the Kaiser's dentist until late in the war. Papers have facetiously blamed the doctor for not hitting hard on the nerves of every one of the Kaiser's teeth, especially as he remained the Court dentist for some months after America's entrance into the war. He does not fully satisfy us that it was necessary for him to hold his job so long and to listen to the Kaiser's diatribes against the world in general and America in particular. He gives us plenty of Court gossip and reenforces the popular idea of the ex-Crown Prince. There is much that casts light on Germany's internal condition and supports our conviction as to the psychology of the imperial bully.

PYRENE FIGHTS ON

to make America Safe from the Great Enemy—FIRE!


PYRENE —FIRE— EXTINGUISHER
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ONE QUART PUMP TYPE Nº 23164
Pyrene FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
EXTINGUISHER & CHEMICAL
TO OPERATE TURN HANDLE TO LEFT WORK LIKE A PUMP
WARNING

FROM the beginning of the War, we have supplied our Allies with Pyrene Extinguishers for motor trucks, ambulances, war vessels, airplanes, cantonments, munition plants and all military property subject to fire.

After America entered the War, the military need for fire protection increased until our entire output was required.

Over 1,000,000 Pyrene Extinguishers are in the Service—and by fighting fires at the front have done their share to achieve the great result.

With the ending of the War, we take up with renewed energy the fight at home. Fire protection is absolutely essential to safeguard the great industrial establishments of this country, on which our future prosperity depends.

Your home and priceless treasures—your automobile, your motor boat, your garage should be made safe against the great enemy of destruction. The very lives of your children may depend on a Pyrene Fire Extinguisher.

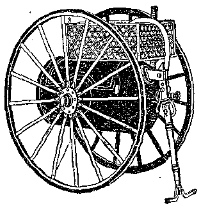
Pyrene Extinguishers require no attention except to refill with Pyrene Liquid after having been used.

Buy at any garage, hardware or electrical store.

Saves 15% on your Automobile Insurance

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York
Branches in San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta.
PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., Montreal.

GUARDENE
Chemical Engine



(40 gallons.) A factory size fire engine has saved many a plant from sure destruction.

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

GUARDENE
Soda and Acid Extinguisher

Approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Guardene
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
TO START TURN BOTTOM UP

Miller
RUBBER
"FIX-ALL"
FOR REPAIRING
TIRES, TUBES
RUBBER GLOVES
BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE,
WATER BOTTLES,
BLANKETS, ETC.
Miller
PARA CEM

Miller "Fix-All"

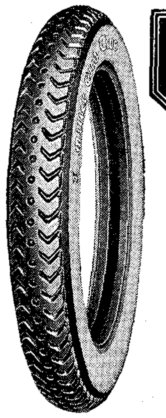
Mends Rubber Goods Quickly

Every motorist should carry the Miller "Fix-All" in his tool kit and every home should have it, too.

Tires, tubes, boots, shoes, hose, water bottles, rubber gloves, etc., can all be easily and quickly mended with this outfit. The variety of uses is amazing. This wizard will stop the leak in anything that's rubber.

Home Repair Guide Free

Send your address for our valuable new 36-page book "Guide to More Tire Mileage," containing many illustrations that show you how to avoid tire troubles and get more miles from your tires and tubes without extra help. No obligation. Send while these books last.



Miller Uniform Cord Tire

Miller
GEARED-TO-THE ROAD
UNIFORM MILEAGE
Tires

Miller Accessories are produced by the makers of the Miller Uniform Tires—the talk of the tire world because of their Uniform Mileage and their cog-like tread that is ***Geared-to-the-Road.*** Uniform Mileage is solely a Miller achievement accomplished by Uniform hand-work that makes all Millers wear alike under like conditions. The result is a breed of long-distance cord tires—not occasionally some that give great mileage—but 99 in 100.

Miller Cords are the big buoyant tires whose elastic action absorbs the road shocks; they wear longer and ride easier than any other type of tire built, including our own Uniform Fabric Tires. If you can't get them now, be sure to when you can.

The Miller Rubber Company
Dept. A-80 Akron, Ohio

When having Tires and Tubes repaired by others request the use of Miller Repair Materials and you are sure of a longer-lasting job. (208)

Davis, William Stearns, Ph.D., in collaboration with Anderson, William, Ph.D., and Tyler, Mason W., Ph.D. The Roots of the War. A Non-technical History of Europe, 1870–1914. New York: The Century Company. Pp. 557. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The three professors in the University of Minnesota who wrote this book quote President Wilson as saying the roots of this war "run deep into all the obscure soils of history." It was to discover some of these roots and their fateful growths that they wrote the book. They found "three dominant factors in the international relations of the last forty years that enabled the Pan-German conspirators to bring on the great calamity in the precise form in which it finally inflicted itself upon the world": Alsace-Lorraine, commercial rivalry, and the overweening jealousy by the Pan-Germans of the British colonial empire, and the eternal Balkan question. How the three factors played simultaneously into the hands of influential German classes; how Bismarck focused them to carry out his designs; how the Kaiser used them to work his will are set forth with fine lucidity in chapters comprehensive in scope and clear in their analyses. Dr. Davis holds Treitschke mainly responsible for the German idea of outreaching domination, and quotes freely from his own writing in condemnation of him.

Edwards, George Wharton. Alsace-Lorraine. Described and pictured. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $6 net.

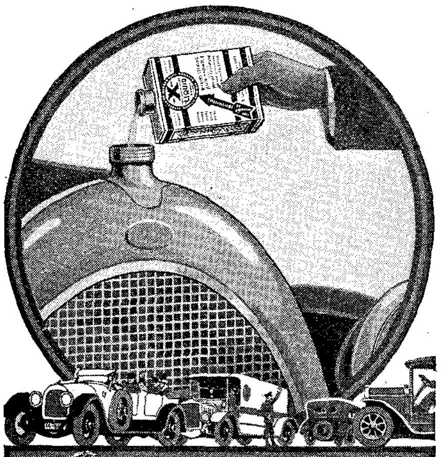
This handsome volume, rich in letterpress, abundant in illustration, and graceful in narrative, should prove a welcome gift just at the moment when France is vindicated and Alsace-Lorraine is freed from the German yoke. Mr. Edwards mingles history, anecdote, and travel in an agreeable fashion; he is a splendidly observant tourist. His infusion of personal contact with the people lends warmth to his descriptions. In addition, Mr. Edward's crayon and brush are as colorful as his pen. He begins his book thus: "The one dominating purpose of the people . . . is their reunion with the mother-country, France. A temporary or final autonomy for the Lost Provinces . . . is out of the question. The people do not want it." Then follow detailed accounts of places, manners, and customs.

Faris, John T. The Romance of Old Philadelphia. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.50 net.

Granting the wide range of Mr. Faris's sources—which represent extended reading—his complete reliance on sources imposes limitations on the book as to concentrated charm. We get the elements out of which Philadelphia was evolved; we do not always get Philadelphia. There is a deal of romance in home-building, the beginnings of city government, rudimentary business, and social life. Through manners and customs a city gets its features. Fascinating are the illustrations in a rich-looking volume. If Mr. Faris has not done justice to the social side of Philadelphia, to the lighter phase of President Washington's residence in the city, to the theatrical activity of the time—for it might almost be claimed for Philadelphia that it was the cradle of the American theater—he has given us in one way a source-book. The book's format is compelling.

Franck, Lena M. Working My Way Around the World. Rewritten from Harry A. Franck's "Vagabond Journey Around the World." New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

From the time when Harry A. Franck left college, and without money struck



Science has taken the *guesswork* out of repairing leaky radiators

WHY doesn't it occur to some car owners that "guesswork" is ancient history around a motor car?

They ought to know that soldering a leak is a risky job. The high heat of the soldering torch *weakens* the radiator. If the leaks are hard to get at they are never repaired *right.* And after laying up the car for three or four days—and paying a bill anywhere up to $25—what guarantee is there that the radiator won't leak again—soon?

In addition to the *economy* of it—an "X" Liquid repair is *quicker,* and *more scientific* than soldering. It gets to the places that solder *can't reach.* Whether there is *one* leak or a *thousand*—whether these leaks are in the radiator, pump, connections, gaskets, waterjacket, etc.—"X" Liquid makes a permanent repair in *10 minutes.*

And if "X" Liquid is left in the water it positively *prevents future leaks everywhere in the cooling system.*

Improves Engine Performance—Reduces Upkeep Costs

The same "X" Liquid left in the water after the leaks are repaired—will *loosen* the Rust and Scale already formed. "X" absorbs all the free oxygen in the water and prevents *new* rust from forming. It also prevents the lime and magnesia in the water from depositing scale on the metal walls.

In this way, "X" keeps the narrow water spaces free and clean. It eliminates considerable over-heating. It helps the motor work much better. It reduces the consumption of oil. And helps get more mileage from gasoline.

Use "X" Liquid *before* using an anti-freeze. The "X" seals all the small holes that are present in your cooling system—and *prevents* the anti-freeze from leaking away. This saves money and *protects your engine.* "X" Liquid is the only repair product that works in alcohol or other reliable anti-freeze solutions.

Not a Radiator Cement

Don't confuse "X" Liquid with radiator cements, flaxseed meals and other "dopes"—many of which clog the cooling system and ruin it. "X" is a scientific process for *improving* the cooling system.

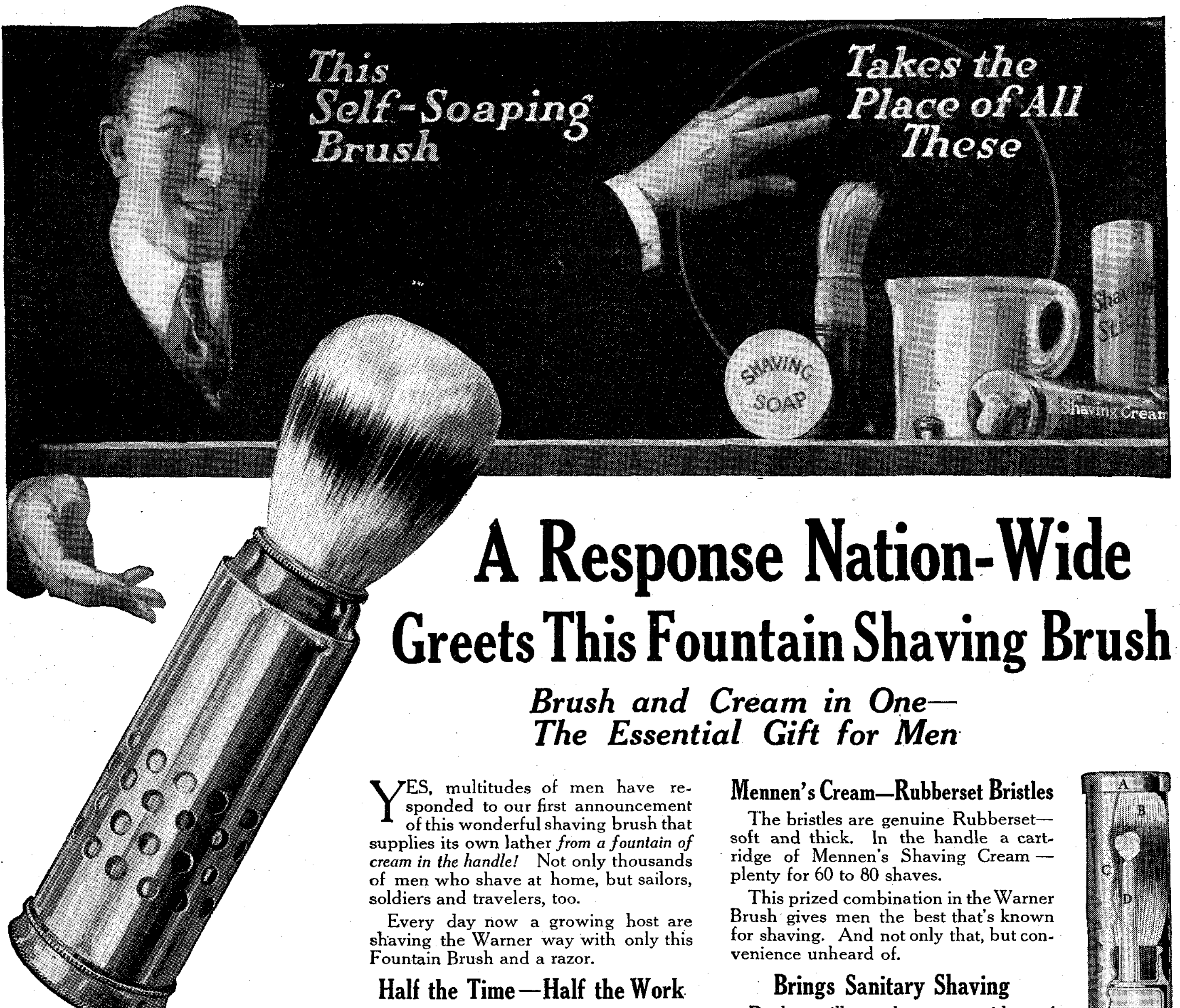
Large Size, $1.50
will do a $25 repair job!
Ford Size, 75c
will do a $10 repair job!

Guaranteed to make good or your money back!

At your dealer's—or we will mail direct on receipt of price and dealer's name.

"X" LABORATORIES
646 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

"X" TRADE MARK **LIQUID**
makes all water cooling systems
LEAKPROOF·RUSTPROOF·SCALEPROOF



A Response Nation-Wide Greets This Fountain Shaving Brush

Brush and Cream in One—
The Essential Gift for Men

YES, multitudes of men have responded to our first announcement of this wonderful shaving brush that supplies its own lather *from a fountain of cream in the handle!* Not only thousands of men who shave at home, but sailors, soldiers and travelers, too.

Every day now a growing host are shaving the Warner way with only this Fountain Brush and a razor.

Half the Time—Half the Work

This means no everlasting bother with separate tubes of shaving cream—no fussing with shaving sticks and soap and mugs. The Warner Brush takes the place of all those. It does their work better—*and in half the time!*

It is sponsored by Mr. A. P. Warner, whose products have always met high favor. The Warner Speedometer and Warner-Lenz are famous today throughout the world. Yet this new Fountain Brush serves even greater numbers. *It serves every man who shaves!*

Saves Cream and Effort

Simply turn the Warner control and the cream in the handle is released to the heart of the bristles. Each time comes precisely the right amount for one shave. The lather generates instantly inside the brush. So it's ready-prepared when it reaches the beard.

The Warner Brush is doubly prized as a gift because it is convenient and sanitary, and saves cream and effort.

Mennen's Cream—Rubberset Bristles

The bristles are genuine Rubberset—soft and thick. In the handle a cartridge of Mennen's Shaving Cream—plenty for 60 to 80 shaves.

This prized combination in the Warner Brush gives men the best that's known for shaving. And not only that, but convenience unheard of.

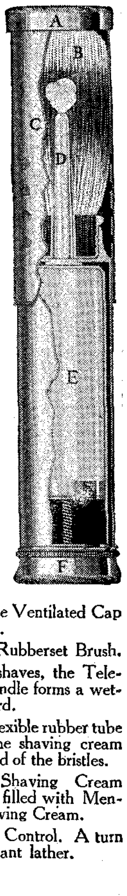
Brings Sanitary Shaving

Dealers will supply new cartridges of Mennen's Shaving Cream for 35c. Fed as it is by the Warner control, the cream lasts longer because there is no waste. Moreover, the Warner feed seals itself, so the cream cannot dry out between shaves.

The brush is cleansed merely by rinsing in the usual way. Or it can be sterilized by unscrewing the brush-end and dropping into boiling water. Up to this time, no brush has been so sanitary. And none so handy, of course.

The brush dries quickly—on the shelf, in the traveling bag or soldier's or sailor's kit. And it can't dampen other articles because of the telescope guard that encloses the bristles.

Every man who shaves will want this Fountain Brush. Read our free approval offer at the left.



A—Removable Ventilated Cap for Guard.
B—Genuine Rubberset Brush.
C—Between shaves, the Telescope Handle forms a wet-proof guard.
D—The soft flexible rubber tube delivers the shaving cream to the bend of the bristles.
E—Warner Shaving Cream Cartridge filled with Mennen's Shaving Cream.
F—Feed Cap Control. A turn brings instant lather.

Send No Money for This Brush

Decide right now to use the Warner Brush yourself. And also send one to a soldier or a sailor. For this brush serves *all* men alike. And wherever it goes, back comes the call for more!

Go see this brush today at your dealer's. If his supply has not yet arrived mail us his name on the coupon printed here and we will send him a brush post-haste for your free inspection and approval.

If entirely satisfied, pay the dealer $4 (the regular price) and the brush is yours.

But if for any reason you don't want it after examination, you are not obliged to pay any money whatever. Go try your dealer today. If you don't find this brush then mail us the free approval coupon without fail.

WARNER FOUNTAIN SHAVING BRUSH
"everything but the razor"

If your dealer can't supply you send direct to us.

Warner-Patterson Co.
905 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
(358)

FREE APPROVAL COUPON

WARNER-PATTERSON CO., 905 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Send a Warner Fountain Shaving Brush in care of the dealer named below for my free inspection and approval. If entirely satisfied I agree to accept the brush and pay the dealer $4. This does not obligate me to pay any money if after free examination I decide I do not want the brush.

My Name ....
Address ....
Dealer's Name ....
Address ....

THE MAKINGS
YOUR PAPERS
YOUR TOBACCO
YOUR MATCHES
MATCHES
PAPERS
STRIKER
TOBACCO
WATERPROOF —
DUSTPROOF —
ALL TOGETHER

for Soldier, Sailor and Civilian

YOU men who "roll your own"—how many times have you had to forego a smoke because you lacked just *one* of the makings? Don't *depend* on your memory! Depend on the "Makings."

The "Makings" is a light, tidy, compact case which holds tobacco, papers and matches *together*. Keeps them waterproof, dust-proof and accessible. No more digging in *three* pockets for *one* smoke. No more borrowing *one* of the smoke ingredients before you can light up. Just as easy to open and close as a sack of old "Bull". Conserves your tobacco, preserves your peace of mind.

Give *Him* The "Makings" For Xmas $1.50

Invented by an Army Officer who knows what the "Boys" need.

At Smoke Shops, Sporting Goods Stores, Hardware Stores, Furnishing Goods Stores, Department Stores, Camps and Post Exchanges.

If you can't find the "Makings" send us $1.50 and your dealer's name and we'll supply you.

ADDRESS DEPT. 5
THE SCOBAN CO., Inc., 505 Fifth Ave., New York City

DEALERS:—The "Makings" sells at sight! Don't be without this big trade puller and profit-maker. Ask your jobber or us.

out for a tramp around the world, to the time, when, having accomplished his feat, he entered his home portal, there elapsed exactly four hundred and sixty-six days. His account of his adventures, detailed in a large book, is here condensed by his sister, and a fascinating record it is, chatty, full of resourceful experiments, ample with description, and sufficiently exciting in its varied encounters in the Far East to set atingle the imagination of many a wanderer. The experiment, executed successfully by the will to succeed and the willingness to work at any or everything, ably abetted by the gracious cooperation of the United States consular service, is one to tempt many youthful soldiers of fortune. But tho Mr. Franck's enthusiasm is uppermost in what he describes, he does not fail to record the obstacles he encountered at every turn. The abridgment of the larger book is well done.

Harris, Julia Collier. The Life and Letters of Joel Chandler Harris. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50 net.

When Joel Chandler Harris was a young man the introspective habit he acquired made him tiresome to some people, provided his biographer is correct in her delineation. It was only after the first Uncle Remus stories brought him out of his provincialism that the Harris we know began to evolve, events in his career to take on a broader value, his comments a broader sympathy; and tho his reticence and shyness never deserted him, his attitude toward himself changed. What changed him more than anything else was his love for children. Mrs. Julia Collier Harris, Uncle Remus's daughter-in-law, has made a modest, excellent biographer. Her depiction of Harris's family life, and of his association with the literary lights of his time, is full and satisfactory. Lovers of Uncle Remus will find here a wealth of personal anecdote and correspondence. It is a thick book of big enjoyment.

Jones, John Price, and Hollister, Paul Merrick. The German Secret Service in America, 1914-1918. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2 net.

We all are familiar with what constituted the villainy of German propaganda in this country. We have firmly fixt in our minds who were the arch-villains. In this book there is successfully attempted a survey of the whole menace, and, by way of illustration, there is a veritable rogues' gallery of portrait evidence. One of the authors was engaged in abetting the American Secret Service; this text, therefore, constitutes the findings of government agents. Organized villainy has never been so fully exposed. The reader is held enthralled by the story as retold, astounded by the network of deception, and elated by the way in which America brought, one by one, the Prussianized Germans from their lair. From this account we can reckon the work ahead of us in order to make the world safe for democracy. Such men as are here shown up can not change their spots in the twinkling of an eye.

Leupp, Francis E. George Westinghouse: His Life and Achievements. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

Here is a direct narrative of the life of a very direct man. Mr. Leupp has painted the portrait of a self-confident inventor, whose mind was ever alert and who never acknowledged defeat, even under the most discouraging circumstances. The indefatigable labors of Westinghouse—which, probably, find fit comparison with the labors of Edison—surmounted all difficulties. From the very first experiments with his air-brakes to the last days of his life he knew what he wanted and he went after it without hesitation. Westinghouse's life was an excellent example of self-reliance, encouraged by the stern indifference of his father, from whom he inherited his mechanical tastes. Mr. Leupp has shown wisdom in avoiding as much as possible the technical vocabulary of the scientific writer; and that is not an easy task to accomplish where one has automatic railway-signals and the alternating current machinery to explain.

Longstreth, T. Morris. The Catskills. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

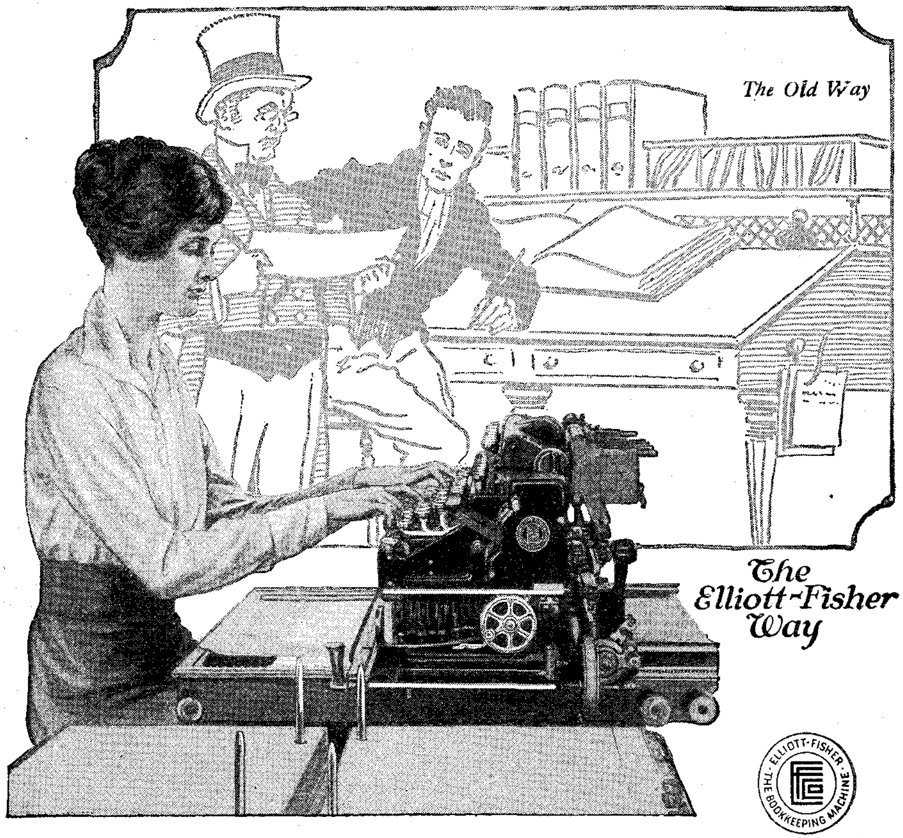
To write a book which is at once an appreciation and a guide is an accomplishment. The present author has tramped the Catskills to some purpose; he has not fallen into conventional tracks, but, by use of the unusual phrase and exercise of humor, sketches people and places with vividness. To be a native means often to be blind to the beauty of one's environment. The Catskillers do not even know their legends. "Do you happen to have a Rip Van Winkle handy?" asked Mr. Longstreth of one of them. To which the answer came, "The bar's closed." But this enthusiastic nature-lover, atramp on an unexpected vacation, knows everything about the Catskills. And, what is more, he understands life and character. There is a chapter on John Burroughs, who is now the vital, wide-awake Rip of the mountains; it is an appreciation of wide sympathy and understanding. We cheerfully recommend the reading of this guide, which leads us, not in the way of guides, by rote, but in the way of appreciators, by grace of manner and expression. The copious illustrations add much to the text.

Mahan on Naval Warfare. Selections from the Writings of Alfred T. Mahan. Edited by Allan Westcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Admiral Mahan's reputation is rather as a bookman than as a seaman. He was the only officer of our service who had shown not only this country, but others, that there was a philosophy of sea-power which had done much, if not everything, to shape history. He was the one man who had had the vision of statesmanship to associate the movement of naval vessels with the development of political ideals. The editor of the present selections appears to have realized this. He has divided his book into three parts, "Naval Principles," "Sea Power in History," "Naval and National Policies," and each division is a realization of Mahan's far-seeing. Such sections as "Application of the Monroe Doctrine," "The German State and Its Menace," "The Moral Aspect of War," show its timeliness. Historically, Mahan was constructive in his thinking on the Navy. But he was something more than a navy man. The selections are not condensed; they are complete in themselves. And herein the editor has shown excellent reticence. The book is to be warmly recommended as a furtherance of wider reading of Mahan.

Maurice, Arthur Bartlett. Fifth Avenue. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Maurice has improved an excellent opportunity to depict something of one of the greatest avenues in the world through successive generations. He may have missed some of its atmosphere, both when New York was young and now when New York is cosmopolitan. His sight-seeing is literal, not creative. The Brevoort days of Fifth Avenue, the life of old New York below Fourteenth Street, the caravanserie fame of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, the



The Elliott-Fisher Way

A GIRL and Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine will do in one writing all the work that usually requires three or four writings and several computations to accomplish.

With The Bookkeeping Machine one operation writes the items on the customer's statement, posts them to the ledger and makes the *proof sheet*—an itemized journal of all entries.

This one operation also does all the adding, subtracting and balancing of figures.

Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine does the work neatly, swiftly and furnishes written proof of the accuracy of the work as it proceeds.

Your bookkeeping requirements have no angles or tangles which cannot be straightened out for good by Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine.

The use of Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine saves time and labor, keeps the books balanced and the expense down.

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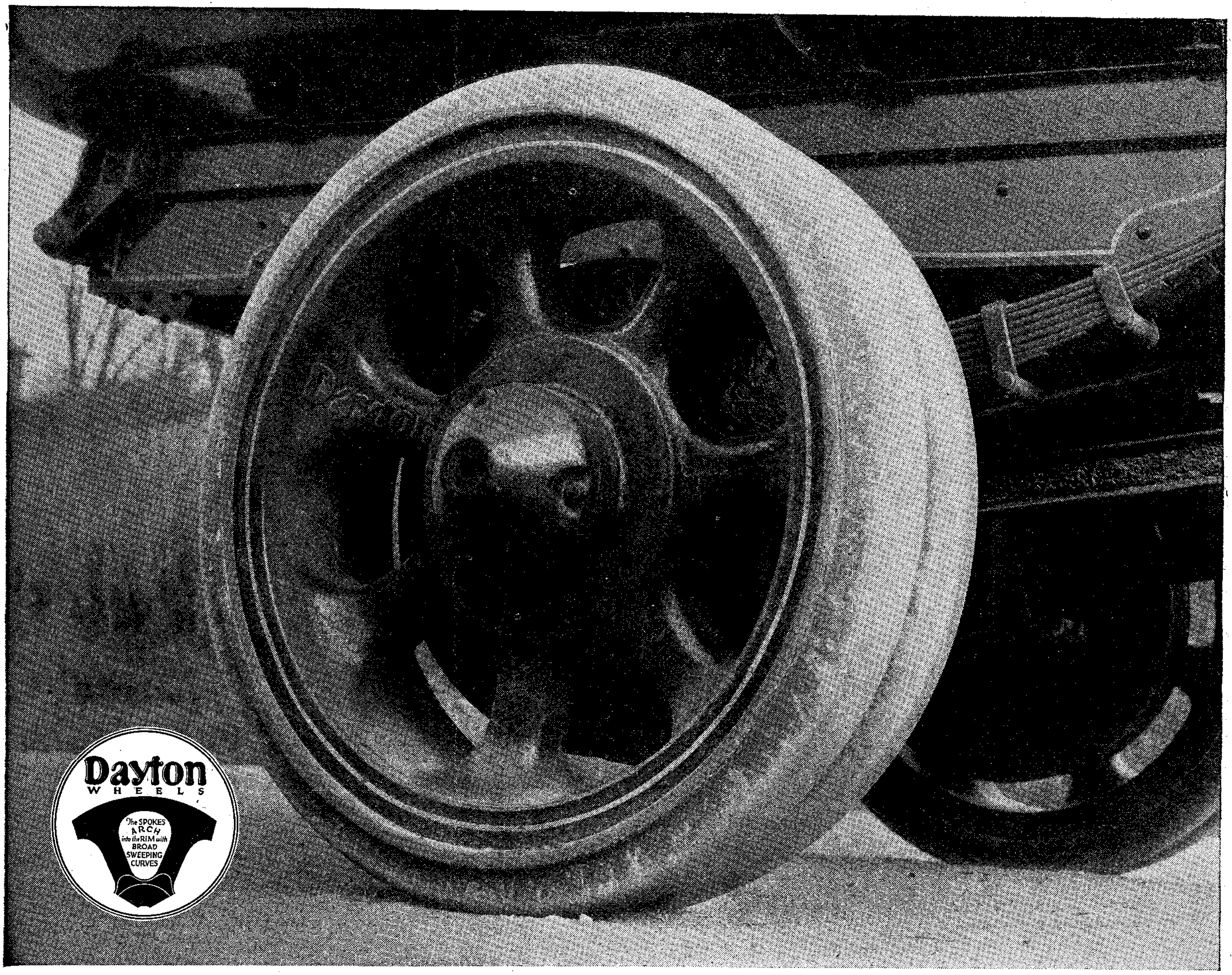
Elliott-Fisher
Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface



Every line of the Dayton Steel Wheel suggests strength

—rugged strength that conforms with the truck itself. And this suggestion, so apparent to the eye, is proven in actual service.

There is strength for any emergency. Terrific side thrusts—cruel pounding of bad roads—*every* demand of fast, heavy-load motor hauling is met with brute strength that defies wear.

There is resilience that dissipates the extreme shocks of the road—that protects axles, bearings and power plant from the brunt of such blows.

There is lightness too, that adds to carrying capacity—always true roundness, which avoids the wheel drag that consumes extra fuel, and pounding that shreds tires.

The Dayton Steel Wheel is the final motor truck wheel. It adds to truck appearance — it betters truck performance, and outlives the truck itself.

Peace has restored the Dayton Steel Wheel for commercial uses. Progressive manufacturers are making it standard equipment. Look for the name Dayton on the spoke.

The story of Dayton Steel Wheels will interest you. May we send it?

The Dayton Steel Foundry Company, *Main Office and Works,* Dayton, Ohio

Detroit
Chicago

Dayton
Steel Truck Wheels
PATENTED

New York
Cincinnati

saga of wo-begone stage horses, the Reservoir days—everything of this kind about Fifth Avenue seems to be recorded. Personality, even in streets, means flavor. If you don't believe this, read Huneker's "New Cosmopolis," which, tho it grumbles at what New York has lost in recent times, at least recreates what is past, and recreates it in all its old-time atmosphere. A large part of the success of Mr. Maurice's book should come from the agreeableness of its manufacture.

McMaster, John Bach. The United States in the World War. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net. Postage, 18 cents.

It has been the object of Dr. McMaster to present judicially and in logical order the facts leading up to America's entrance into the war. He has succeeded admirably, drawing upon diplomatic data and newspaper expression, and tracing step by step causes and methods. His fairness in every consideration is striking, and his analyses of conflicting opinion well balanced. Our problems began with the opening of the world-war. The United States became the hotbed of plots and plotters; as a neutral, our commercial and maritime rights aggravated many points in international law, openly disregarded by Germany, but debated and determined by other nations. These intricacies are dealt with one by one, with the result that Dr. McMaster has written a volume invaluable in its comprehensiveness and searching out of the facts. Every student will find it necessary for reference; every reader will find it interesting because of the orderly arrangement of the mass of data presented.

Morgenthau, Henry. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

There has been no better analysis of the way in which Turkey became a tool of Germany than what is contained in Ambassador Morgenthau's story. Here the German Wangenheim becomes the hero of a monstrous plot and the Young Turk party dangles to strings of his own placing. As a writer, the Ambassador has a dramatic sense, and his drawing of character is excellent. There is no uncertainty in his mind as to the conditions which he had to face; he knew fully the men with whom he had to deal, and under no circumstances would he brook duplicity or evasion. Shortly after the armistice went into effect, and some time after the defection and surrender of Turkey, the papers contained a cable from Paris announcing that Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance; Enver Pasha, former Minister of War; and Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine, had fled from Constantinople, accused of embezzlement and other crimes. With these crafty gentlemen, Mr. Morgenthau had almost daily maneuvers. His delineation of them is masterly. But above them all looms the brutal figure of Wangenheim, the German Ambassador. Add to the sheer romantic color of this story the fact that what Ambassador Morgenthau writes is authentic and comes from his full knowledge of the historical, social, and economic conditions of the Near East, and his book becomes one of the significant, first-hand accounts of the Turkish situation.

Mühlon, Wilhelm. The Vandal of Europe. Translated by W. L. McPherson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net. Postage 16 cents.

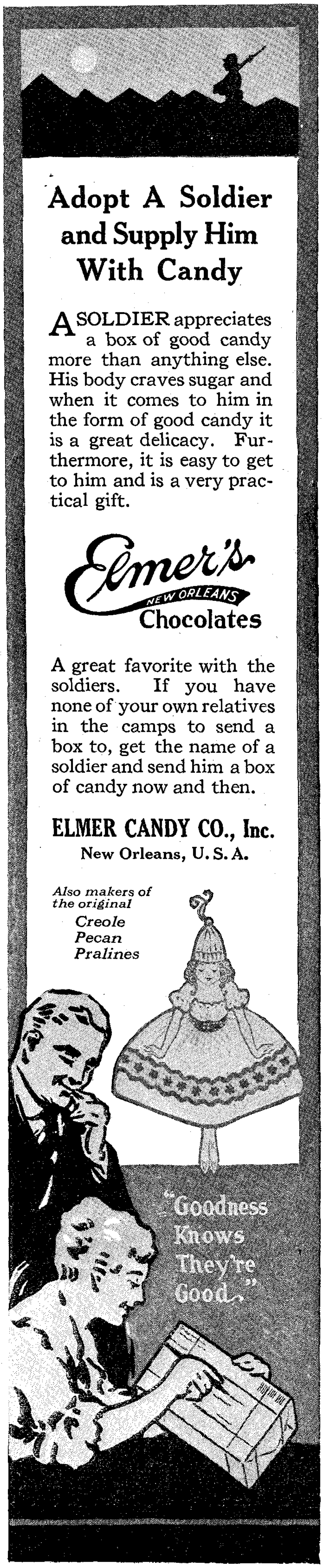
An unexpectedly marvelous revelation is this of the state of German mind at the outbreak of the war, written by a former director of the Krupps. This, with Lichnowsky's confession of German aggressiveness, should be overwhelming proof, by their very exceptional tone, of the utter inability of the mass of Germans to realize their true moral position before the world. Mühlon repudiated his country because his sense of true moral values made him do so. He reached conclusions by watching closely the unfolding of events; he realized the mania of the Germans and of the German press, and revolted; he acknowledged German treachery in the instance of Belgium. Germany, in fact, disgusted him. These impressions were kept in diary form. The present book is the diary. It pictures crisply the lie by which the Germans have lived. It cries out humanely in sympathy for humanity. It is a book deserving of wide and thoughtful reading; in the final reckoning it must be placed on the reference shelf as an invaluable document from a rare specimen—a German who repudiates his country to become a citizen of the world. As he himself says: It is a disgrace to be a German!

Near-East from Within, The. Anonymous. Only authorized American edition. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Published originally some two years ago and then out of print but still in demand, the English publishers, unable from war-conditions to send to America further copies, this is a reprint with new preface by the author now issued as timely because of the transformation that is to take place in the Balkan country in consequence of the results of the war. When first published, the book created a sensation, revealing as it did the inside history of the dealings between Germany, Turkey, and the Balkan States. Two editions were imported in response to public request, sent to the press for review, and extended notices were printed in papers of wide repute and standing with the book-reading public. One of these notices appeared in the New York *Times* and filled two pages; another in the New York *Sun* was written by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and filled nearly a page, both articles illustrated with portraits from the book. Knowledge of the Balkan question can nowhere be better obtained than in these pages. In many places they supplement Mr. Morgenthau's later book giving his observations in Constantinople while serving there as the American Ambassador.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Valley of Democracy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

George Ade, writing on Lafayette, describes a statue in his home town of the famous French general as a thing of foundry product, with a pedestal of riveted plate steel. And he adds: "There you have one difference between our native land and the Republic of France. We are long on foundries but short on studios." In "The Valley of Democracy," however, we find a passion for justice which probably is one way of showing our national genius, outside our utilitarian activity. Mr. Nicholson has traveled extensively for the materials of his book. To the Near West and the Far West, even to the Pacific coast, he has gone in search of those identifying marks which show Western inheritances, civilization, and reaction to war-conditions. He speaks wisely, sometimes ironically, of the "folks at home"; he separates the conflicting elements in a city like Chicago, and lauds the position of the Western farmer. One can see that Mr. Nicholson's chief interest centers in politics. The West produced Lincoln. It has not lost its love for oratory.



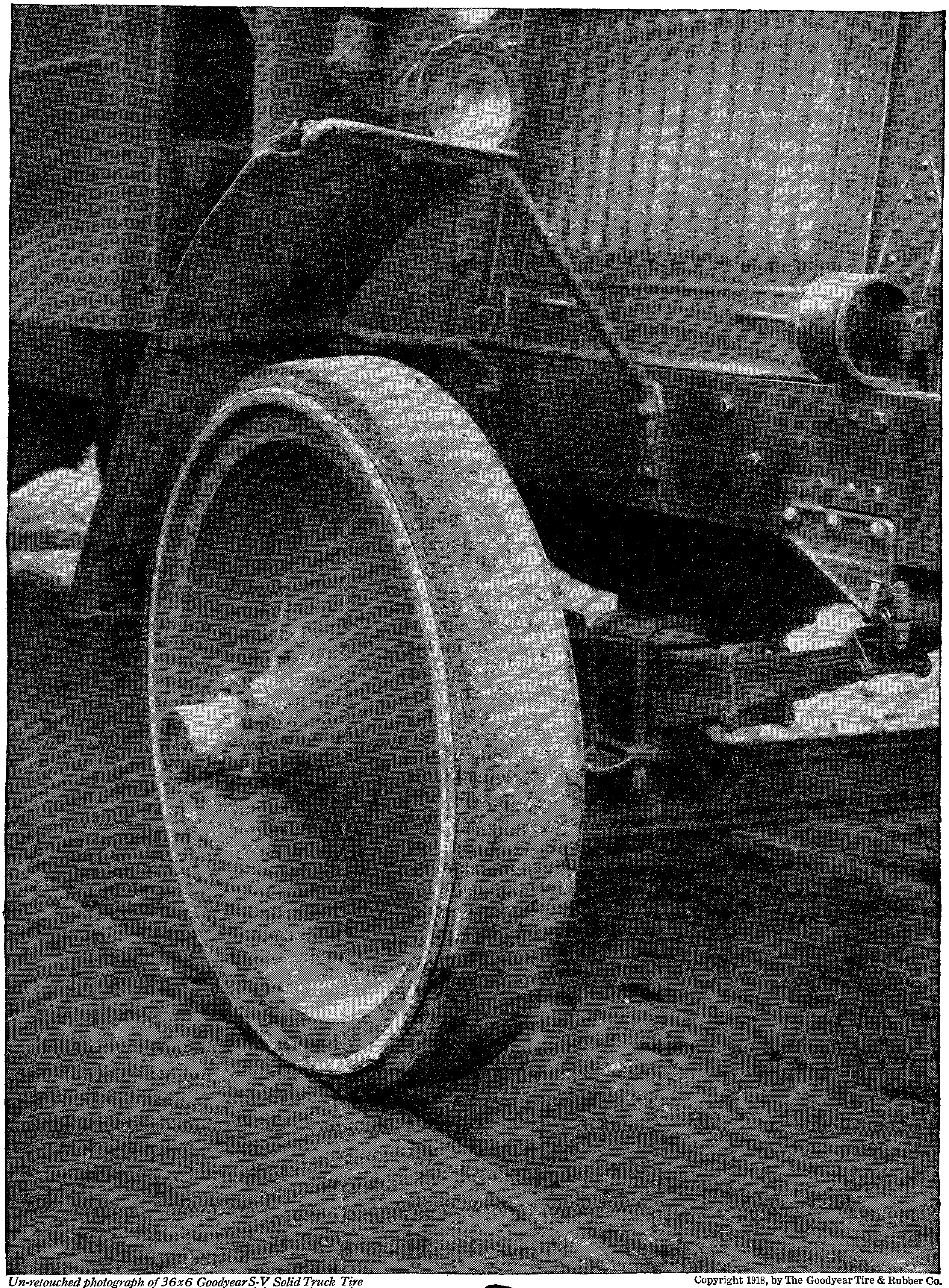
Adopt A Soldier and Supply Him With Candy

A SOLDIER appreciates a box of good candy more than anything else. His body craves sugar and when it comes to him in the form of good candy it is a great delicacy. Furthermore, it is easy to get to him and is a very practical gift.

A great favorite with the soldiers. If you have none of your own relatives in the camps to send a box to, get the name of a soldier and send him a box of candy now and then.

ELMER CANDY CO., Inc.
New Orleans, U. S. A.

Also makers of the original
Creole
Pecan
Pralines



Un-retouched photograph of 36x6 Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tire which has traveled 30,710 miles in hard freight transfer service on 6-ton truck owned by Western Electric Company, Chicago

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O'Brien, Pat. Outwitting the Hun. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Lieut. Pat O'Brien, of the Royal Flying Corps, in this volume sums up the elements that entered into his remarkable escape, in 1917, from Germans who had captured him. Dogged determination contributed much to his success in overcoming obstacles that might easily have discouraged one who had depended entirely on luck or miracles. The book is already famous among war-books of the personal-experience sort, ranking in the same class as Empey's "Over the Top." Just seventy-two days elapsed between his escape from imprisonment and his arrival on safe soil. It is a thrilling and unique narrative.

Raemaekers, Louis. America in the War. New York: The Century Company. $5.

In going through this volume at one sitting one will rise with a feeling that he has touched every point of meaning in the war. Raemaekers fulfils the requirements of the cartoonist; but fulfils more than that. The scorching irony of his drawings comes from a fundamental, all-inclusive grasp of the weaknesses and strength of the nations and of the men involved. He is an expert on William Hohenzollern and the ex-Crown Prince; he knows the underground alleys of German duplicity; and his pencil and brush make them glare forth in all their brutal significance. He is equally as successful in denoting nobility of purpose. Raemaekers wastes no line; he strikes at the heart of the matter. His cartoons here relate to American problems and actions. Facing each picture is some comment by a writer well known in a particular walk of life. These comments are not always as apt in their meaning as the pictures they describe. Yet the book is every bit worth while.

Schapiro, J. Salwyn. Modern and Contemporary European History. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50 net.

Professor Schapiro, as a teacher of history, must have felt in the classroom the need for just such a thorough survey as he has produced here—with emphasis laid on the social, economic, and political forces that have developed since 1815, through diplomatic maneuvers on one hand and force of ideas on the other. The unification of Central Europe is shown, the onward march of social democracies traced, the injection of ideas of universal freedom noted, and the rise of community unrest analyzed. The book will undoubtedly find its place in the colleges, but deserves wider circulation. It is a concise survey of those living forces some of which have brought on the present European chaos, others of which are the hope and salvation of the future. The reader may not be wholly satisfied with the estimate of German thought; that we may question, and the analysis of Russia must necessarily be incomplete, for Russia is incomplete. But, as a whole, the book is up "to the minute," with stress laid on those revolutionary ideas which are to be either our Nemesis or our salvation. One does not doubt his conclusions.

Schreiner, George Abel. From Berlin to Bagdad. Behind the Scenes in the Near East. Illustrated. Pp. xiv–371. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Schreiner during the Gallipoli campaign and the Saloniki occupation was for nine months Associated Press correspondent in Turkey. In that time he had had audience with the Sultan, been in correspondence with leaders of the Young Turks, including Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, knew von Sanders and von Usedom, and was thrown in with Halideh Edib Hannym Effendi, Turkish "writer, poet, and feminist." Then he saw many things from the inside. His volume is descriptive and impressionistic. He witnessed the attack on the Dardanelles and some of the Gallipoli fighting, went through Asia Minor, into Armenia (where he saw the results of Kurdish and Turkish massacres), Syria, and back to Constantinople. The narrative is intimate and interesting and reveals Ottoman incompetency in management and government as well as the Turk's capacity for stark brutality.

Smith, Munroe. Militarism and Statecraft. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: G P. Putham's Sons. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

That Bismarck's diplomacy after 1871 had for its main purpose to avoid wars when possible, that it was essentially non-aggressive, and that in contrast with it German diplomacy in later years tended consciously toward war under militaristic pressure, is Professor Smith's principal thesis. The "Iron Chancellor," he says, distinguished between "a policy that aimed to realize or defend national interests" and one which "aimed at power." He constantly took account of "the imponderables," that is, of national or world-wide sentiment, conscience, and resentment at aggressiveness. His efforts made for control of militarists by diplomatic-political staffs. Professor Smith's volume contains four essays that have had most careful reading among thoughtful men and women. The man in the street would not understand them readily, but the man higher up has found them among the best of the war's literature. His book is in a class with the works of Chéradame, James M. Beck, and James Brown Scott as among the essential and convincing books we have had on the origin of the war.

Wood, A. C. Old Days on the Farm. New York: George H. Doran & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Wood gives us thumb-nail sketches of days on the farm that used to be. He glories in his rustic inheritance, and tho he does not set out to further a "back-to-the-farm" movement, does succeed in a rather scrappy manner in sending our thoughts back to the time when the "snake" rail fence was as famous as a city subway. He meanders through his subject and through a generously thick book, discussing the old-time association of cows and courtships, and lauding the old manner of dairying. His object is not to give advice to farmers, but to recall the farm life he knew, and the joys which city dwellers can never know. The result is a queer assortment of disconnected recollections and sincere love for his theme. The dominant note is sentimentality.

Wood, Edwin O. Historic Mackinac. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $12.50 net.

Indefatigable enthusiasm for a locality has gone into the making of these sumptuous volumes. Archives have been raked of all that bears on the Mackinac country, and the result is an anthology of copious quotation, embracing history, poetry, drama, and travel. Mackinac has been the haven of rest for many celebrities; their enthusiasms are here recorded. The survey begins with the French explorations and with the figure of Father Marquette. It goes through Indian massacres and fights between the French and English—all the text leaning heavily on sources. The second volume is chiefly concerned with extensive reproductions of comment from books long out of print. A compre-

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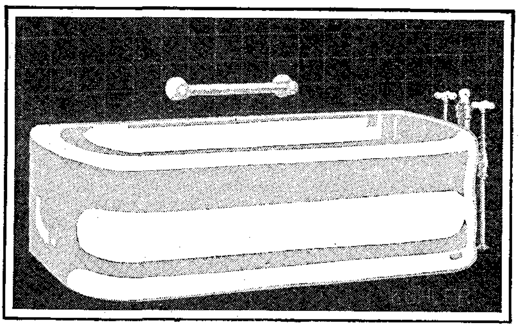

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hensive bibliography measures to some extent the arduous labors of Dr. Wood. Such a work as this gives little scope for original style. But what the two volumes indicate is the richness of Mackinac, both historically and physically. Lovers of this part of the Lake district will find here many hours of profit and enjoyment.

II

THE TWENTY-FIVE FOR CHILDREN

Abbott, Willis J. Soldiers of the Sea. The Story of the United States Marine Corps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is not a book for children, but the modern boy is not a child any longer; so what more fascinating task for him than to follow the part played by the marines from earliest days in United States history? One morning during the Great War some fighting at Château-Thierry checked the German onrush. As marines in large part did it, suddenly every one wanted to know everything about marines. Little was to be found in libraries. So Mr. Abbott set himself to the timely task of filling the deficiency. This book is the result—a spirited narrative and a real contribution to military history.

Austin, Mary. The Trail Book. Illustrated by Milo Winter. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Mrs. Austin attempts to create an American Jungle Book. Whether she has done this or not lovers of Kipling might dispute; but she has ingeniously and cleverly strung together a series of stories which, told by animals or Indians, follow the trails etched on the surface of primeval America. To this task she has brought the authority of a student of folk-lore, but she has brought more than that—ability to present virilely and picturesquely the traditions of America's former inhabitants. These stories are narrated to a girl and boy (who are the children of one of the boilermen in a great museum) by exhibits in glass cases which quite naturally become animate.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. For the Freedom of the Seas. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Barbour is equally at home, whether on the gridiron, the diamond, or "forty-fathoms" deep in submarine "*Q-4*." It was a foregone conclusion that he would grasp a current event and describe the adventures of a hero in patrol service, and would have his bravery roused through the ruthlessness of the German at sea. According to the demands of a certain type of boy fiction, it was to be guessed that his hero would be able to grasp intuitively the secret of good gunnery, and would win his laurels and outwit the Hun. All these characteristics mark the present story, and tho one could not claim any lasting quality for it, Mr. Barbour shows his usual ability—to put his readers in possession of the essential spirit, and to describe, with gusto, the noteworthy features of service at sea during the strenuous days of *U*-boat menace. The book has action in it from cover to cover.

Bond, A. Russell. The American Boys' Engineering Book. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

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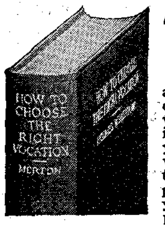

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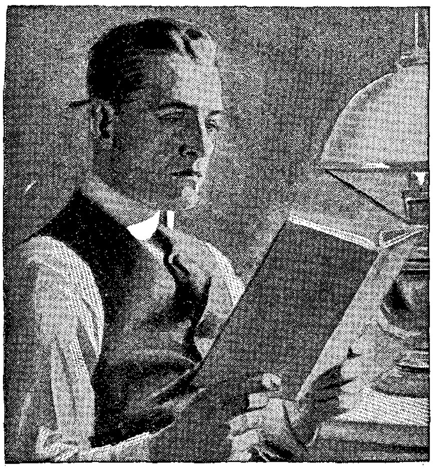

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year attempted to train rudimentary engineers by discussing the A B C of surveying, sounding, and signaling. Show a boy, after he has read the book, a railroad-track, and he'll give you the recipe for building one. Such books are home-courses, preparatory to specialized courses. Diagrams show how easily made things are; texts outline the knack of doing them. The boy with mechanical bent will hail Mr. Bond's explicit directions.

Bryant, Sarah Cone. I Am An American. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

What does it mean to say "I am an American"? Sara Cone Bryant tells children in no uncertain terms, and she analyzes, simply and directly, the organization of government and the upholding of justice, which, as a people, we have always believed in. The book is an easily comprehended guide to patriotism, specifically intended for young people and aimed at foreigners, who, either through ignorance or evil influence, have not grasped fully the meaning of loyalty. It discusses our past history and outlines events which brought us into the Great War. All is written in the simplest of language, with a propaganda spirit which does not forget to put in a strong word for woman suffrage.

Colum, Padraic. The Boy Who Knew What the Birds Said. Illustrated by Dugald Stewart Walker. New York: The Macmillan Company.

An artistic little volume is this, both in design and content. Mr. Colum writes well and mingles poetic feeling with entertaining narrative. It all began with the startling information that the world would come to an end when the Bird that follows the Cuckoo flies into the Cuckoo's mouth. But when that was about to happen, the Boy threw his cap at the Cuckoo's head, and covered it. For that the birds gave the boy lessons in bird language of all variety. The stories that follow, Irish in color, are the result. Rich in interest is this attractive book.

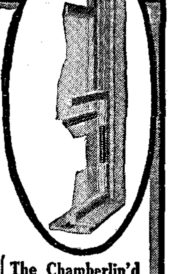
Dugmore, A. Radclyffe. Adventures in Beaver Stream Camp. Lost in the Northern Wilds. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Boy scouts—in fact, any healthy boy seeking for that stimulation in reading which consists in one adventure after another, falling thick and fast—will read this story at one sitting. Written by one famed for photographs of wild life, it presents authoritative accounts of Newfoundland habits of animals and fish; in addition narrating a Labrador saga of two boys who, through knowledge of woodcraft, and during a long winter when they were given up as dead by their parents, from whom they were separated while tuna fishing, were able to keep themselves alive, well, and active. One must not judge such a book from the standpoint of style. It is not literature, but a species of propaganda for the outdoor life. Captain Dugmore has utilized his knowledge to the full, and told simply for young people, with narrative as the vehicle, what he has previously told to older folk, about the caribou, beaver, and other inhabitants of the wild.

Dyer, Walter A. The Dogs of Boytown. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Dyer has written a very sympathetic story about dogs. He shows ample understanding of boy nature. In the course of adventures befalling two boys and two dogs there is introduced generous information regarding the "points" which go to dis-

SAVE COAL
without foregoing heat



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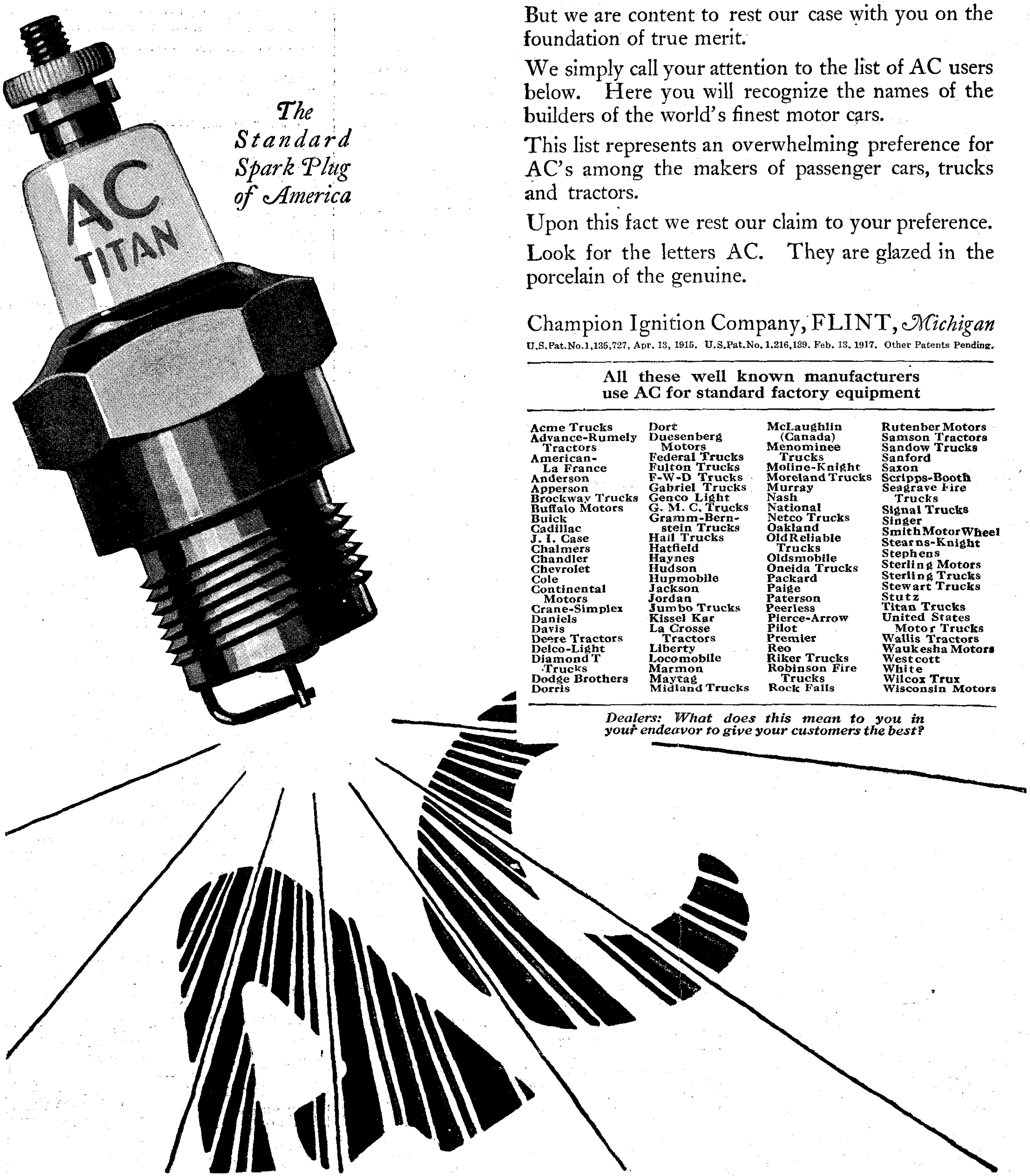
U.S.Pat.No.1,135,727, Apr. 13, 1915. U.S.Pat.No. 1.216,139. Feb. 13. 1917. Other Patents Pending.



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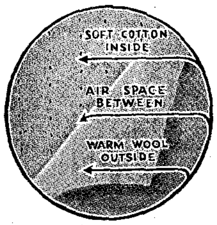

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tinguish breeds and types of dogs. Romulus and Remus are not the only canine heroes in the village; there are others equally interesting. From first page to last the book is all about dogs, and you can't put the book down till finished, so well has Mr. Dyer accomplished his task as narrator.

Eastman, Charles A. Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

No modern events can still a boy's longing to read books about Indians. Dr. Eastman is a Sioux himself, and therefore he speaks with authority when he describes the characters and characteristics of Indian heroes. The pictures alone would be a measure of the close view one is given in the text of the ways of Indian chiefs. Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Rain-in-the-Face, Chief Joseph—these are some of the red men whose lives are authoritatively given in a style at once holding and colorful. Vigorous incident marks every page.

Fabre, Jean Henri. Our Humble Helpers. New York: The Century Company. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

The first we heard of Fabre was when Maeterlinck mentioned him in his "Life of the Bee"; this Frenchman was called the insects' Homer. Then we read what he had to say of the spider—a marvelous exposition of scientific fact, as delicate and filmy in its description as any fantasy. Then other volumes, including his "Story-Book of Science," which, tho intended for children, was fascinating for grown people. Now comes "Our Humble Helpers," putting to shame the early books of science which by means of conversation opened doors to the phenomena of the world. Fabre tells us of the domestic animals, and does so in fascinating simplicity, until the familiar egg takes on the glory of necromancy, even tho its mystery is partly explained away. Dogs, cats, turkeys, fowls of all kinds, animals of all breeds are discust. Young farmers should feel elated, after reading these inspired and accurate talks, that in the common, every-day world there are so many things which are marvelously new, yet happening hourly before our eyes. Fabre's translator is Florence C. Bicknell.

Hunt, Clara W. The Little House in the Woods. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

An attractive title and an attractive cover design call for an attractive story. Miss Hunt has leaned heavily on commonplace happenings in childhood, in a summer spent by a five-year-older on the Maine coast. Miss Hunt has intimate grasp of a child's heart and mind. In her work as a librarian she has advocated a type of book removed from the kindergarten uninspired volume. The publishers have reproduced Mabel B. Hill's drawings in tint, which make attractive the pages on which they occur.

Kay, Gertrude Alice. The Fairy Who Believed in Human Beings. Written and Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"Do you believe in humans?" is here the question, instead of Peter Pan's appeal. Little Gundy is a fairy born in an ash-heap. His career is charmingly told, both in text and pictures. Ironical in places—following Mrs. Burnett's style in "The Cozy Lion" and "Racketty-Packetty House"—the story is full of fun and fairy quality. It is just the kind of story to be read aloud during the children's hour in every houshold—if there is such a thing as the children's hour these up-to-date times.

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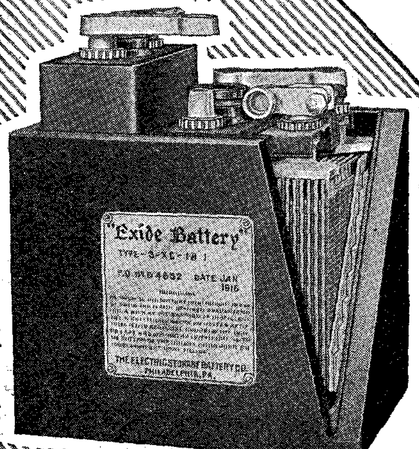

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There is an "Exide" Battery for *every car*—a battery embodying the nine points of "Exide" excellence—each point a reason why *your* car should be "Exide" equipped.

Do you need an oversize battery?

"Exide" compact construction makes it possible to install in most cars, without alterations of the battery compartment, a battery having 15 to 20 per cent more plate surface than the battery of other make with which the car is regularly equipped. An *oversize* "Exide" battery gives the extra "pep" in engine cranking and the reserve lighting capacity so desired by many car owners.

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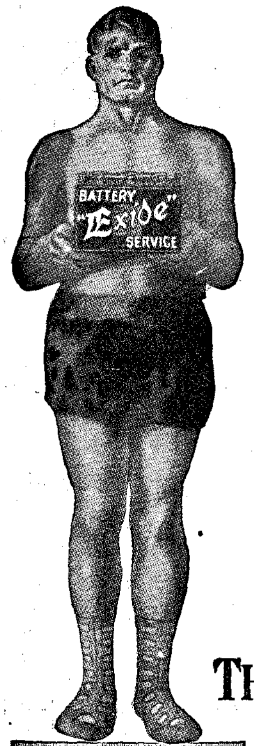
Your battery cranks your engine, operates your lights and horn and energizes your ignition system. Care will prolong and neglect will shorten its life. Most "battery trouble" is due to abuse. Who is caring for *your* battery?



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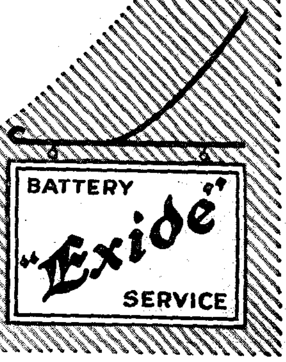

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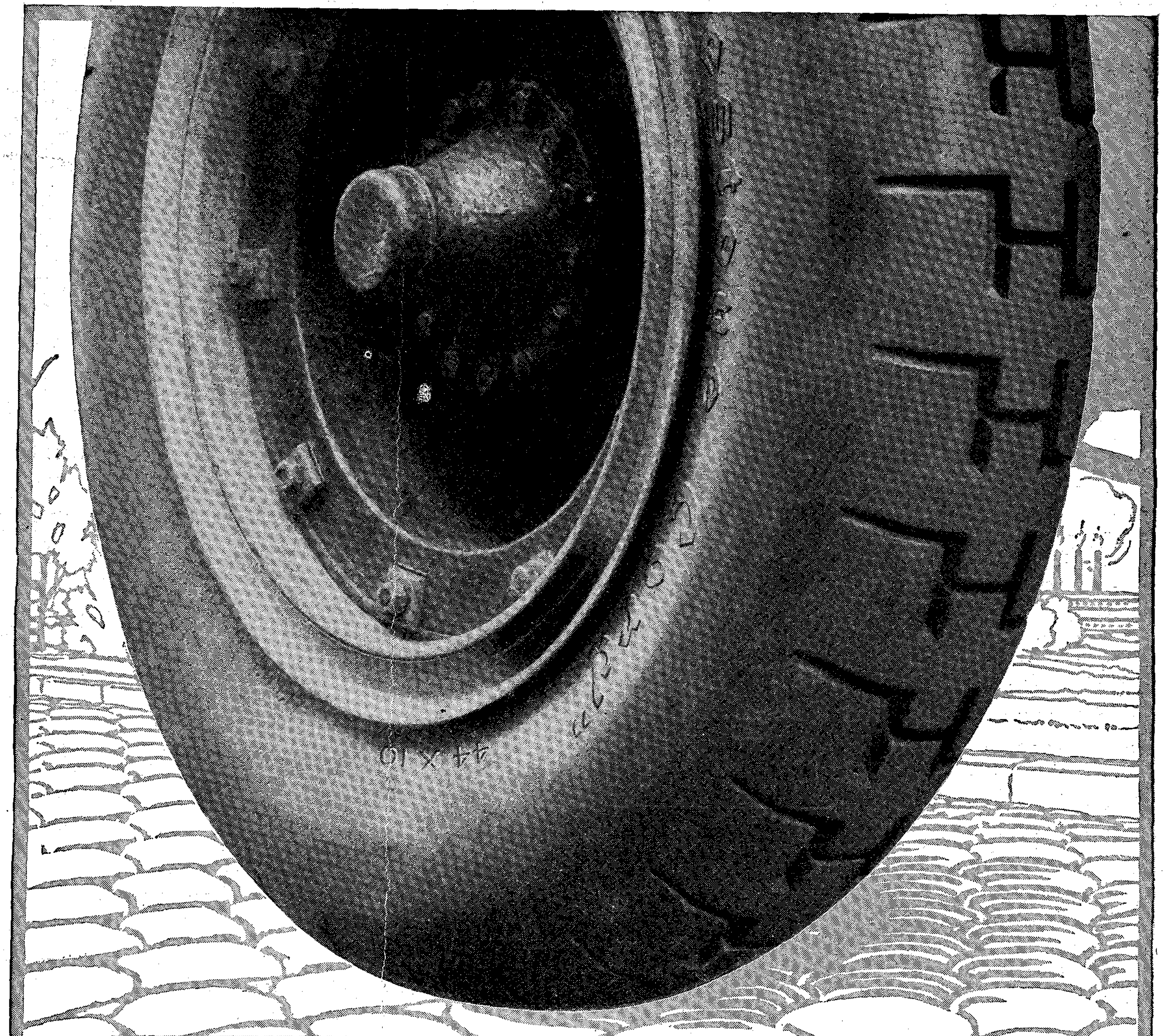

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Lanier, Henry W. The Book of Bravery. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

There are different planes of bravery, says Mr. Lanier. "First, the rising planes of physical bravery; then that intrepidity of the mind which lifts still higher; and, finally, the courage of the spirit, which includes these others and so much else besides." His book is one of exciting adventures, graphically illustrated by impelling pictures, with heroes like Horatius, Richard the Lion-Hearted, and a long line down to the present. Thermopylæ figures, and so do *Zeppelins*. There is no end of variety to the narratives offered, selected and arranged not in sequence, but to satisfy the five divisions of the book: "Facing Death to Avoid It," "The Treasure-Seekers," "Soldiers Who Knew No Fear," "Some Exploits on the Sea," and "Famous Deeds of Discipline." All readers fond of historical adventure will find in Mr. Lanier's narrative ample thrills.

Latham, Harold S. Under Orders. The Story of Tim and "The Club." New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Boys' Clubs have done much in our recent strenuous months to sustain the nation. Events have awakened in young and old alike a passion for service, which has changed and strengthened character everywhere. Mr. Latham has taken this theme for his story, and he narrates it directly and by means of a series of small-town episodes, showing how temptation overthrew a young hero and in turn was conquered by the boy's awakened moral sense of right. The events are up to date. Tim, beginning with a War-Savings Stamp campaign, finally reaches the crest of his service by enlisting in the Navy.

Macmillan, Cyrus. Canadian Wonder Tales. With illustrations in color by George Sheringham. New York: John Lane Company. $4 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Full of poetic feeling is this interesting book, which, tho not intended primarily for children, is none the less rich in the mystery and magic loved by them. A foreword gives the folk value of these tales, their academic and scientific significance. But one has only to read such of the stories as "The Baker's Magic Wand," "Jack and His Magic Aids," "The Boy and His Three Helpers," and "The Sad Tale of Woodpecker and Bluejay" to reach the rare, delightful flavor of the narratives. Not in a long while have we had such enjoyment from fairy-lore as in this collection, which is further made distinctive by being handsomely printed and illustrated in attractive style. Tell a boy or girl that these tales are still recounted around the campfires of Canadian Indians, and the interest will be manifold.

Nicolay, Helen. The Book of American Wars. New York: The Century Company. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

The Germans were right—America is not primarily a fighting nation, but then, if we must fight? We have had our wars, and the record of them shows that we could learn how to fight when occasion demanded. Once more it has become natural to recall our acquired accomplishments. Miss Nicolay exploits all of them, touching finally and lightly on our recent fight for humanity. She has approached her work seriously and done it carefully, with the result that young folk will find none of the staleness of the conventional history book, but a treatment based on wide grasp of facts. The note of national responsibility is sounded. Maps in an appendix are an excellent feature.

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CAN'T we all get together and devise some means of "slipping the word" to our wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts that *what we really want* for Christmas is a box of good cigars?

And when the ladies do give us cigars isn't there some way they can be tipped off to give us the kind we can smoke instead of the kind we have to give away? We think it can be done, and here's the way to do it—

Just show this to your wife, daughter, sister or sweetheart

When she sees it she will know that without a box of good cigars Christmas isn't Christmas for you. And when she reads down to here she will have no excuse for forgetting the name of the kind of cigars you want, because here it is written out for her—

Girards for Christmas

Then when we follow up by telling her a little about Girards, she will understand why you want them.

The Girard is the most famous cigar in America today—famous as a Havana smoke rich and delicious to the palate—and famous as the cigar that never gets on the nerves, never affects the heart, never leaves a harmful after-effect of any kind.

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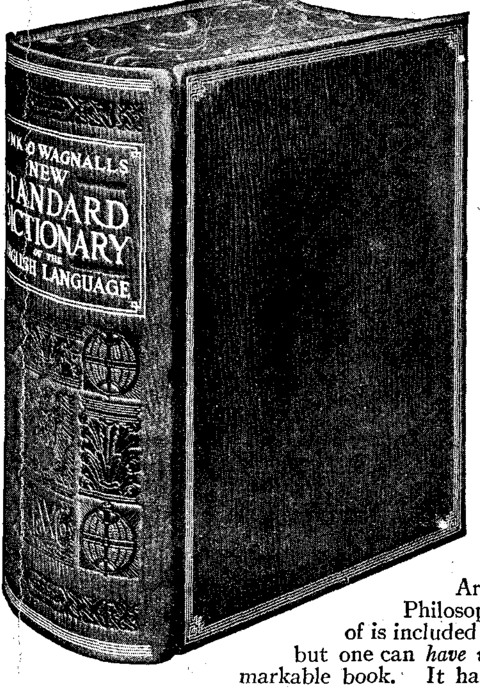
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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. The Book of Elves and Fairies. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Miss Olcott's foreword announces the fairy godmother, pixies, spriggans, and fays who, whether from Ireland, Bohemia, Sweden, or elsewhere, sport through the pages of a fascinating collection of tales. For many months Miss Olcott has contributed weekly stories to the New York *Evening Post*, and the majority of selections here used were garnered from these. They are told simply, merrily, with literary tact. Here and there one meets with appropriate verses that fit in with elfin spell. There is no doubting Miss Olcott's sympathy with childhood, or her understanding of the appropriate materials for story-telling and reading aloud. The volume is agreeably printed, with illustrations in color, and cover design by Milo Winter.

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. The French Twins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

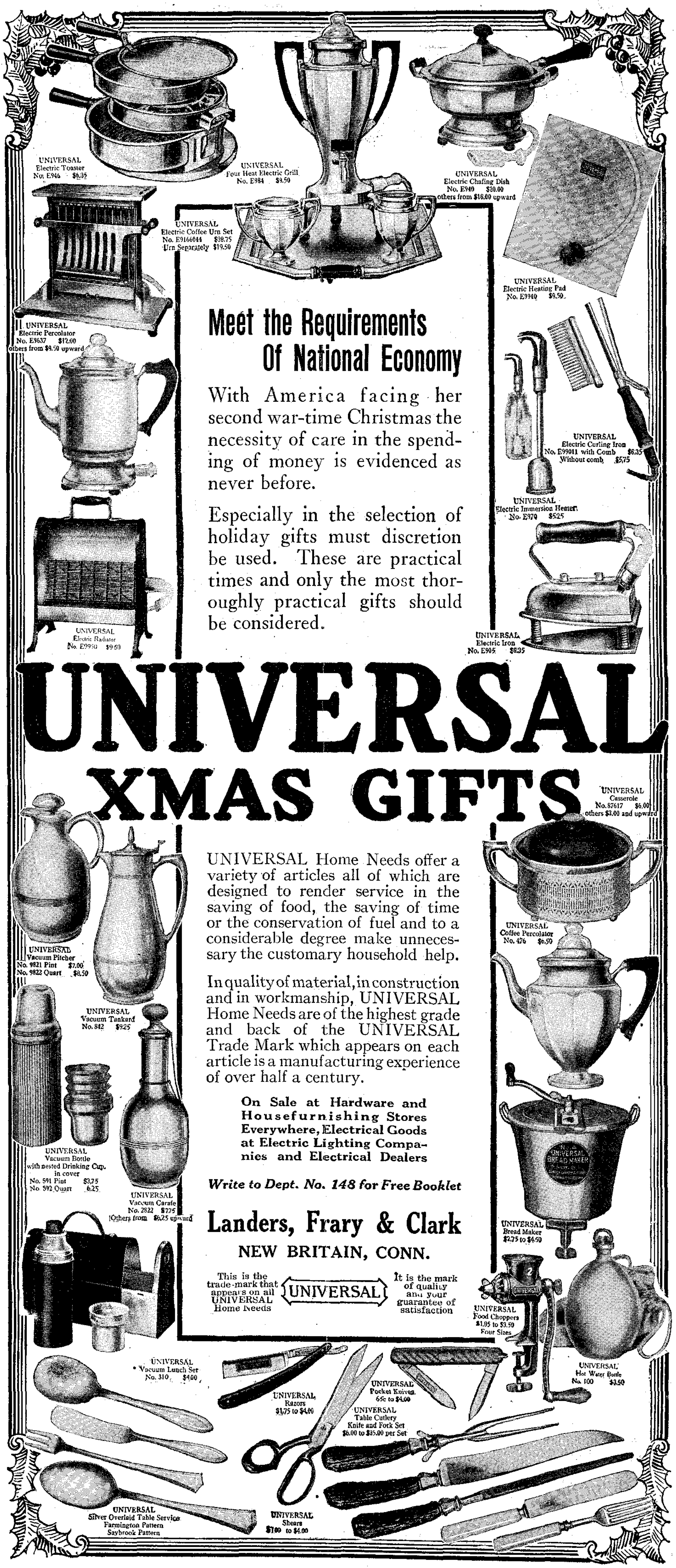
This is a nice, wholesome little story, told in text and in crayon. Miss Perkins's "Twins" books have won a deservedly familiar place in the nursery. They are written with feeling for atmosphere and considerable inventiveness as regards plot. Here we have a "war" story for young readers. The Twins live in Reims, and experience the excitement of the bombardment. They become refugees, and in a small French village meet with the Foreign Legion, particularly with two Americans in it, who are the innocent and valued means of discovering the plot of two German spies to signal to a German aviator the location of French ammunition-dumps. It is a brisk little book for readers living in brisk times.

Steel, Flora Annie. English Fairy-Tales. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The style adopted by this author is breezy, with a suggestion of good-natured irony. Some may be staid enough in love of original English fairy-tales to prefer the old versions, even when they sacrifice some of the up-to-dateness here shown. The spirit or event, however, is not changed. The vein is popular. As usual, Mr. Rackham is delightful. Who could want a better picturing of The Three Bears or of Catskin? It is a beautiful volume and will bring delight to many a nursery. Miss Steel gives pleasure in her manner of telling, and shows alertness of imagination.

Grimm, The Brothers. Little Brother and Little Sister, and Other Tales. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net. Postage, 18 cents.

As an illustrator, Arthur Rackham has given infinite pleasure to young and old alike. His imagination is quaint and flexible; his line and color decorative yet simple; his fancy delicate. The Brothers Grimm have never had a more agreeable depicter, not only in this rich volume, but in a previous volume of Grimm issued by the same publishers. There appears to have been made an intelligent choice of material. Even tho we can imagine the shudder of parents over the savage in so many of the tales, we are glad the texts have not been shorn of their strength. Educators point to the Grimms as responsible for German ruthlessness because of the blood and thunder of their folk-lore. The opening story gives title to the book. The texts are unshorn.



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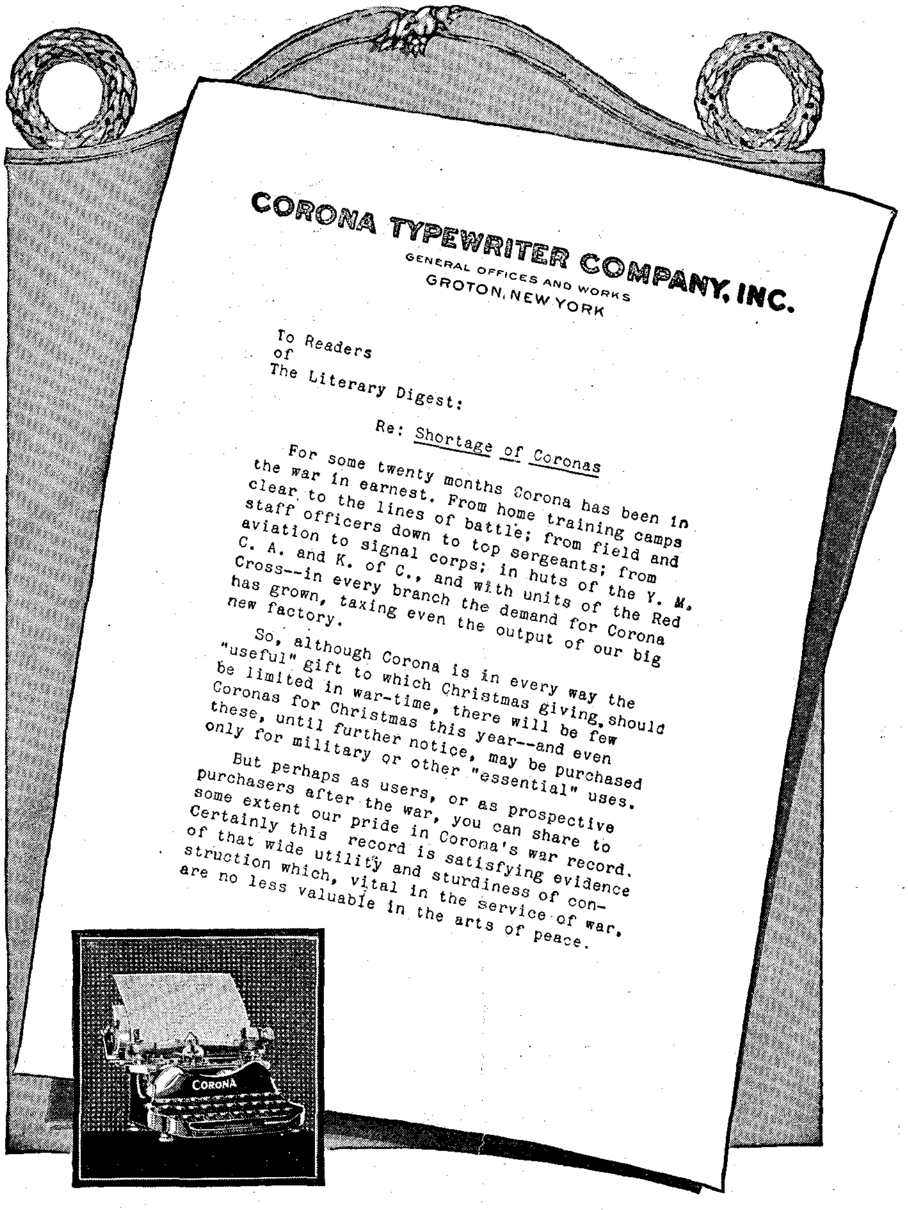

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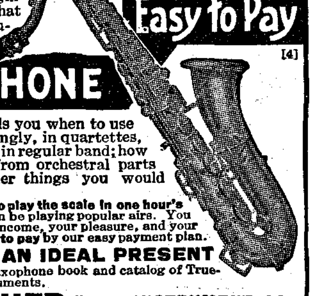

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BUESCHER BAND INSTRUMENT CO.
266 Jackson Street, Elkhart, Ind.

Seaman, Augusta Huiell. Melissa-Across-the-Street. New York: The Century Company. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a story bound to appeal to ten-year-old readers, simple in its plot, yet with just enough mystery and adventure about it to excite one. It is told mostly by means of sentences written in large letters on two blackboards, and passed between a sympathetic little girl who is poor and a sick little boy who is rich. What happens because of this long-distance conversation from the windows of two houses changes the whole outlook on life of several people in the story, and helps to make the boy well and strong again. It is a clean, wholesome little book with good feeling about it, such as one got in "Sara Crewe." It is as attractive as its title.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Fighters Young Americans Want to Know. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60. Postage, 14 cents.

There is often accuracy, but lack of inspiration, in the recounting of specific deeds of heroism in our country's wars. Mr. Tomlinson, whose previous historical adventures for boys have made him ransack military sources for materials, has here gathered together some unusual episodes. As a writer his intentions are always good. His motives behind this new book are excellent. It is a timely venture on his part, to which he has brought experience.

Verne, Jules. The Mysterious Island. Pictures by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

If readers were ignorant of Jules Verne, and did not know of the hair-raising events with which his stories abound, the color plates for this holiday edition of "The Mysterious Island," done by N. C. Wyeth, who will be remembered for his work in the Scribner issues of Stevenson's "Kidnaped" and "Black Arrow," would prove sufficient incentive for reading. Once a boy gets launched with the party which in the opening chapter flies off in a balloon gone wild, he will find it difficult to put down the volume. Here is such a Christmas gift as will delight the adventurous—a long, long story for long winter evenings.

Walker, Dugald Stewart. Dream Boats. Portraits and Histories of Fauns, Fairies, Fishes (and other pleasant creatures). Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

The overdecorative, detailed, and symbolized drawings in line and color made us doubt whether this book would make the right appeal. The text explains things half philosophical and half dreams. Mr. Walker strives after effect. While his fairy explanations are sometimes forced, yet the book has charm in its color work and agreeableness in its print.

Woods, Margaret L. Come Unto These Yellow Sands. Illustrated by John Hancock. New York: John Lane Company.

The author of this story has read deeply in "The Water Babies." Parents who believe implicitly in fact, and want their children to give up fairies as part of their lives, should read what befell Sir Gorts and his wife, who were so scientific as to explain away much of the "make-believe" in their son's life. This boy, Darwin by name, knew the pixies. Robin Goodfellow in particular played annoying tricks on his father. In the end Sir Gorts was reformed, and Darwin was free to believe in fairies all he wanted to. The story is richly but crudely illustrated in color, reminiscent of Goble's illustrations for "The Water Babies."

Envious.—"What do you think of a man who will constantly deceive his wife?"

"I think he's a wonder!"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

An Eye on the Future.—" Better be polite to every boy you meet. He might be your colonel some day."—*Jewell (Kan.) Republican.*

Hits the Mark.—Husband—" It is a strange thing, but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

Wife—" Oh, you flatterer!"—*Judge.*

His Notes Are Good.—" Is the living he makes on a sound basis? "

" You bet it is. He beats the bass drum in a band."—*Baltimore American.*

How to Do It.—" We have been married ten years without an argument."

" That's right. Let her have her own way. Don't argue."—*Boston Transcript.*

One Truthful One.—Frank—" When you proposed to her I suppose she said: ' This is so sudden? ' "

Ernest—" No, she was honest and said: ' This suspense has been terrible.' "—*Medley.*

Secondary Consideration.—Widower—" I suppose that when you recall what a handsome man your first husband was, you wouldn't consider me for a minute? "

Widow—" Oh, yes, I would. But I wouldn't consider you for a second."—*Orange Peel.*

A Bad Beginning, etc. — She—"When we go anywhere now we have to take the street-car. Before our marriage you always called a taxi."

He—" Exactly. And that's the reason we have to go in the street-car now."—*Boston Transcript.*

Kings Still Ahead.—" There is a big difference between the kings of old times and kings now."

" In what way? "

" In former times the kings used to keep fools. Now, they let the fools keep them."—*Baltimore American.*

Kept His Word.—Harold—" I thought you made a resolution not to drink any more."

Percy—" I did."

Harold—" But you are drinking as much as ever."

Percy—" Well, that isn't any more, is it? "—*Pearson's Weekly.*

This is Made in Boston.—" So this is your famous Beacon Street?" said Major X. as he strolled with his friend along past the State House. " Frankly, I'm surprized. I had always heard that it was a very exclusive street, you know."

" Well, so it is," said the other man.

" Eh! old chap, how can you say so? Why, it positively verges on the Common."—*Boston Transcript.*

About Time, Too.—An officer inspecting sentries guarding the line in Flanders came across a raw-looking yeoman.

" What are you here for? " he asked.

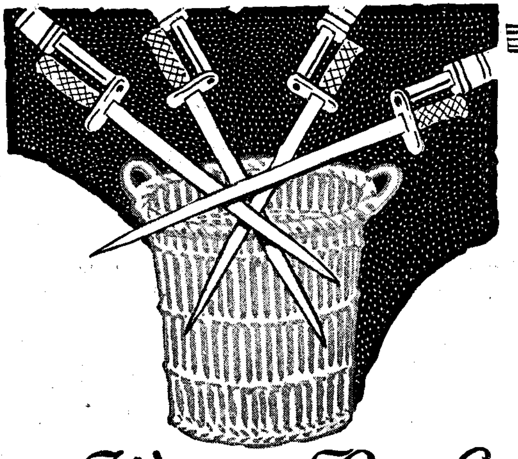
" To report anything unusual, sir."

" What would you call unusual? "

" I dunno exactly, sir."

" What would you do if you saw five battle-ships steaming across that field yonder? "

" Sign the pledge, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*



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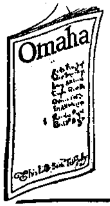

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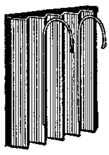

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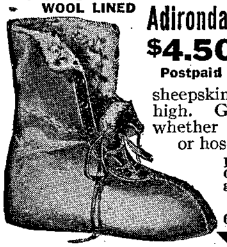

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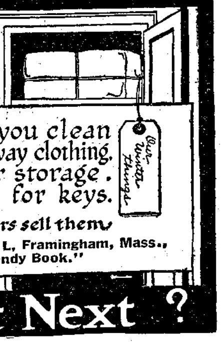

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㉛ What Next ?

CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

November 20.—Paris reports the Chamber of Deputies unanimously agreeing to a proclamation declaring that "President Wilson and the American nation and the Allied nations and the chiefs of state at their head have well deserved of humanity." This resolution is to be permanently inscribed upon all public buildings in France.

King Albert makes his entry into Antwerp amid great popular rejoicing. The French Government announces that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor will be conferred on Queen Elizabeth.

A London message records twenty German submarines surrendering to Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt thirty miles off Harwich. Over eighty more submarines are to be surrendered within the next four days.

November 21.—President Wilson's peace theories are criticized during a debate in the United States Senate.

Tokyo advices note Japanese newspapers suggesting that Japan and China raise the race question at the Peace Conference, to bring about an agreement to end racial discrimination throughout the world.

Premier Lloyd George authorizes the statement that the whole support of the British Government will be given to claims of the British dominions in regard to the future of the German colonies.

London reports the surrender of nine battle-ships, five battle-cruisers, seven light cruisers, and fifty destroyers of the German High Seas Fleet. Nineteen more submarines were also surrendered to a British squadron.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that Prince Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador to London, has made the latest German appeal for clemency. The Prince says a cruel exploitation of their present situation would endanger the ideal league of nations. Therefore, "I do not appeal to pity, but to perspicacity."

The *Echo de Paris* states that the Allied governments have decided to send an official protest to the Dutch Government against the violation of Holland's neutrality by permitting German troops to cross Limburg in their retreat from Belgium.

The British War Office announces that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilization.

November 22.—London reports that twenty more German submarines have surrendered, making the total thus far handed over fifty-nine.

King Albert makes a triumphant entry into Brussels accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and their children.

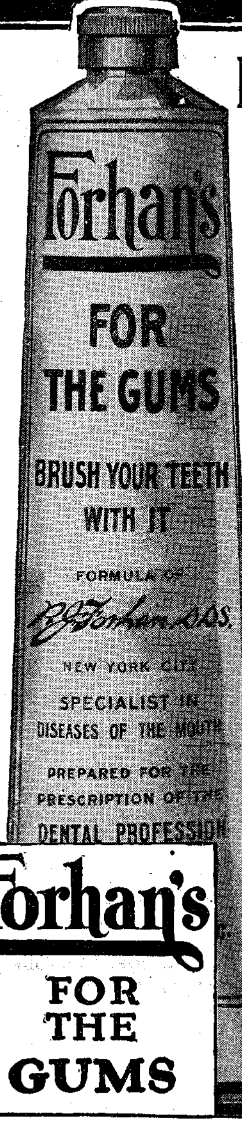
November 23.—Liverpool reports a great public demonstration as several thousand American soldiers sail for home.

Telegrams are reported pouring into the White House urging the appointment of Samuel Gompers as one of the American peace commissioners.

Declaring that its conditions are "only too justified by the manner in which Germany has waged war," the National Council of French Women, states a Paris dispatch, has declined to intercede with the Government to mitigate the terms of the German armistice.

President Wilson promises to pay heed to a petition from spokesmen of Schleswig asking for the right of self-determination for their opprest kinsmen in the province wrested by Germany from Denmark.

Gum decay causes tooth decay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Brush your teeth with it. Forhan's cleans the teeth scientifically—keeps them white and free from tartar.

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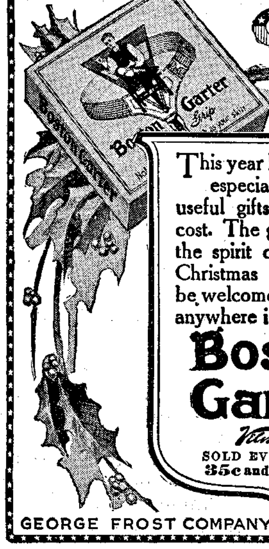


This year loyal men will especially appreciate useful gifts of moderate cost. The gift that carries the spirit of a war-time Christmas and that will be welcomed by any man anywhere is the

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
35c and Upward

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, *Makers*, BOSTON

November 24.—The League to Enforce Peace announces a "Victory Program," calling for the formation at the Peace Congress of a League of Free Nations, with judicial, administrative, and executive powers and functions.

At a meeting in Cairo, states a Paris dispatch, representatives of the Armenian settlement in Egypt and the Sudan adopted a resolution addrest to the Allied Powers and President Wilson claiming the right of the Armenian nation to independence and sovereignty.

The Wolff Agency states that Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Berlin Government asserting that the German Army, because of the hard terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting.

The Associated Press reports the frontier of Germany crossed at several places by American Signal Corps units and ambulance workers.

A cable from Harwich announces the surrender of twenty-eight more German submarines. Included in this underseas flotilla was the *Deutschland*, which came to Baltimore with merchandise and mail in July, 1916.

The National Security League appeals to the 500,000 American women who are cooperating in its propaganda to "be on the alert against sympathetic sentimentality for the defeated enemy and to stand firm for a peace of justice."

November 25.—Since a division of the enemy's surrendered fleet might arouse controversies among the Allies, says a dispatch from London, it is probable all the German war-ships will be sunk.

Documents published by the new Bavarian Government, Washington is informed, support all the evidence heretofore brought to light fixing the responsibility for the war upon Germany.

Basel learns that the Hungarian Government has requested the Allies to hold an immediate discussion of peace terms.

London reports a flotilla of mine-sweepers leaving the Firth of Forth to clear a passage for the British squadron to Kiel so that the remnants of the German Navy may be disarmed and interned.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 20.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports the Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council passing a resolution against summoning a Constituent Assembly and demanding the summoning of a general Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress to "take decision as to the future of Germany."

Copenhagen also hears that several hundred persons have been arrested in Vienna on charge of conspiring with the Red Guards to proclaim a Bolshevik Government.

Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk sails from New York to take up his duties as President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

November 21.—Premier Clemenceau submits to the law faculty of the University of Paris the question of whether the extradition of William Hohenzollern can be demanded.

Geneva reports the retreat of the German armies continuing in the greatest disorder and adds that anarchy in Germany is worse than during the Austrian retreat from Italy.

November 22.—The Dutch Legation at Paris publishes a note stating that the kind of refuge granted to William Hohenzollern by Holland is similar to that given to all foreign refugees and that the Government could not make any exception on account of his former

Brighten his Christmas with a GEM
GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES 7
MILITARY No 7

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR
Khaki Service Outfit

Men who are used to picking winners, select the **GEM Service Outfit,** in its natty suit of **Khaki**—light-weight for the hike—space economizing in the pack. Fit as a fighting man—it is efficient and on the job whenever and wherever called upon. Suits soldiers and sailors to a T. The **GEM Blade** is a winner from the word go—it is keen for service.

The Gem's been good enough to be a winner for over 25 years—millions in use today

Complete Compact

$1.00 GEM Outfit Complete

Outfit with Trench Mirror, $1.35

Add 50c to above prices, for Canada

Gem Cutlery Company, Inc., New York
Canadian Branch, 591 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal

ALVIN
Long-Life Plate

For a Long-Life Gift

The following impartial test shows that *no better silver plate than* Alvin Long-Life Plate *can be made.*

A test made by H. G. Torrey, for 37 years Chief Assayer of the United States Government Assay Office, showed that out of fourteen leading makes of silver plated teaspoons, Alvin Long-Life Plate averages the greatest amount of pure silver.

For investment value, for beauty, for long life—make your gift Alvin Long-Life Plate.

Send for *"Setting the Table Correctly"* by Oscar of the Waldorf. Fully illustrated—a helpful booklet describing correct table arrangement for formal dinners, lunches, etc. Sent free upon request.

ALVIN MANUFACTURING CO.
52 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Makers of Sterling Silver and the Long-Life Plate

ALVIN PATENT

"George Washington" pattern on the left *"Molly Stark" pattern on the right*

Waxed Typewriter Ribbons

Are Superior and Distinctive; supplied for all makes of typewriters and guaranteed to please or money back. You save by buying direct. Price, 12 for $5.00; 6 for $2.75; 3 for $1.50 prepaid. Send 54c thrift and postage stamps for a trial ribbon and interesting booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." Address

Department 101, **THE RIBBON WORKS, Galveston, Texas**

First Lieutenant
YOUR
GIFT FOR HIM

when he comes home should be a Maxim Silencer. Fits any rifle. Completely silences the "Bang." Enables him to "carry on" target practice at home without being heard. Every soldier will appreciate it. At dealers or write us. *Free Book explains—get it.*

THE MAXIM SILENCER CO.
64 Homestead Avenue
HARTFORD, CONN.

MAXIM SILENCER

Rieger's
Rieger's Flower Drops
Send for
MINIATURE BOTTLE
20¢

An Ideal Christmas Gift!

The most concentrated and exquisite perfume ever made. Produced without alcohol. A single drop lasts days. Bottles like the picture, with long glass stopper, Rose or Lilac, $1.50; Lily of the Valley or Violet, $1.75. Send 20c silver or stamps for miniature bottle.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Rieger's
Flower Drops
PERFUME & TOILET WATER

The above also comes in less concentrated (usual perfume) form at $1.25 an ounce, at druggists or by mail; with two new odors, "Mon Amour" and "Garden Queen", both very fine. Send $1.00 for souvenir box, five 25c bottles, same size as picture, different odors.

Flower Drops Toilet Water, better than most perfumes, $1.25 large bottle. Sold by Lord & Taylor, New York; Marshall Field, Chicago; all Liggett Riker Hegeman and Owl Drug Stores and best druggists and department stores *everywhere.*

Exact size of bottle

"ALCAZAR", *the new Spanish perfume*, **oz. bottle, $2.00**

PAUL RIEGER. 266 First St., San Francisco

position when he asked admission to Dutch territory.

An Amsterdam dispatch says it is now denied that the ex-Kaiser is about to return to Berlin.

Copenhagen is informed that a great panic occurred on the Berlin Bourse when it was reported that the extremists in several German coast towns had usurped the power of the local authorities.

November 23.—Dispatches received in London state that the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils in the Lower Rhenish provinces have accepted the program of the Spartacus (Bolshevik) group by a big majority. Resistance to proletariat dictation is growing in South Germany. The Council at Bremen resolves to call on the Bolsheviki in Russia to help introduce communism, and a proletarian dictatorship has been proclaimed at Düsseldorf.

The Hague reports an extensive clandestine trading in arms in Berlin, and that the Supreme Soldiers' Council at Kiel protests against the usurpation of power by the insurgent Berlin *Soviet.* Many local *Soviets* are demanding the abolition of military discipline.

Amsterdam has a Warsaw dispatch stating that the new Polish cabinet set up by General Pilsudski consists principally of Social Democrats and members of the Peasants' League.

A Berlin newspaper avers that 278 persons have been affected by the downfall of ruling houses in Germany. Of this number thirty-three were of the Royal Prussian house and thirty-nine of the Bavarian reigning family.

Washington is informed that the Jugo-Slav National Council has withdrawn from the Democratic Mid-European Union.

November 24.—Stockholm learns that adherents of the Spartacus group at Berlin attempted on November 22 to seize the Berlin Police Presidency. German newspapers received at Copenhagen report that the United Workers' and Soldiers' Council have proclaimed Oldenburg, Oestriesland, Bremen, Hamburg, and Schleswig-Holstein a republic, with the capital at Hamburg.

Basel reports that Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden issued a proclamation November 22 renouncing the throne for himself and descendants.

November 25.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and the Government have agreed upon an equal division of power. The aim is "to defend and develop what has been achieved by the revolution and to suppress all counter-revolutionary activity."

London hears that, despite this agreement, opposition to such a government is growing outside Berlin. A greater part of South Germany, including Wurttemberg, Baden, and Bavaria, has declared it will not submit "to the terrorism of the dictators in Berlin who have replaced the Kaiser and militarism."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

November 20.—Cables received in Washington state that an army of 100,000 men under General Alexeieff, former commander-in-chief of all Russian armies, is advancing on Moscow from the south.

Kief dispatches to Swedish newspapers report the Ukrainian Government overthrown and Kief captured by troops from Astrakhan. The Exchange Telegraph Company learns from Copenhagen that the situation in the East is causing anxiety in Germany and a great German army is marching eastward.

The Inter-Party League for the Restoration of Free Russia presents a memorandum at the State Department in Washington asking the Government to recognize the coalition Omsk Government and declaring it imperative that Russia shall have full representation at the Peace Conference as "a free and independent country."

November 21.—An Associated Press dispatch from Vladivostok states that through a *coup* on the part of the Council of Ministers of the new "all-Russian" Government at Omsk, Siberia, Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the "all-Russian" Army and Fleet.

November 22.—A dispatch from Vasal reports that General Skoropadahai, Ukrainian dictator, has surrendered, and General Denikine, leader of anti-Bolshevik forces, has been named as successor with the consent of the Entente nations.

November 23.—Washington learns from Stockholm of a Helsingfors newspaper printing an account of a terrible massacre in Petrograd. Five hundred former Russian army officers are reported murdered.

November 24.—A Paris dispatch states that 350 workmen in Jaroslav have been murdered by the Red Guards for rebelling against the orders of Bolshevik officials.

November 25.—A delayed message from Vladivostok says General Semenoff, anti-Bolshevik leader in the Trans-Baikal region, has broken with Omsk leaders and is asserting jurisdiction over the Amur, Usuli, and Trans-Baikal district.

GENERAL WAR-ITEMS

November 20.—The *Vorwärts* of Berlin learns on reliable authority that up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known. Four millions were wounded and 490,000 are held as prisoners in hostile countries.

The Paris War Office reports French troops reaching the left bank of the Rhine and American troops, cooperating with Pétain's men, pushing forward into Luxemburg and Germany. Eight thousand Allied prisoners were liberated at Givet.

The entrance of Marshal Pétain into Metz at two o'clock yesterday afternoon is described in Associated Press dispatches.

London reports the British Government protesting to Berlin by wireless against the brutal treatment released prisoners are receiving in Germany. Unless this cruelty is stopt, it will be taken "into account in any question of revictualing Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population."

The British Admiralty states that Allied and neutral shipping losses in October totaled 93,000 tons, of which 84,000 tons were British.

November 21.—The New York *Tribune's* London correspondent cables that Great Britain is horrified and staggered by stories of ill-treatment of released prisoners by Germany, public opinion being inflamed to an extent only equaled by the worst submarine outrages. The London *Times* calls upon the Allied governments to compel the Germans to treat the prisoners in their hands without abuse.

London reports British cavalrymen riding across the field of Waterloo on their way to the German frontier.

Copenhagen receives news of a bombardment of Vitikalua, by three Russian warships flying the red flag of Cronstadt.

When hostilities were suspended, American aviators had destroyed 661 more

To busy fathers facing forty

PERHAPS you recognize the symptoms: Expanding waistline—rising family—growing responsibilities. Oh, *dear*, *yes!* And also (sotto voce) hair conspicuous by its absence around the temples, perhaps!

Well—you want to keep what you *have* got, anyway. Of course! But *how?* Here's *one* way to do it.

Listen!—

PACKER'S TAR SOAP and the will to use it—according to directions—regularly! You can't begin too early deriving benefit from the scalp-cleansing, hair-helping qualities of its pure pine-tar, ably assisted and abetted by other ingredients.

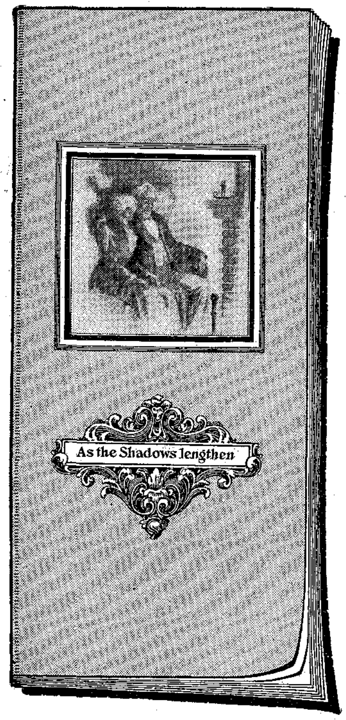
Adopt this program wholeheartedly. Appoint a definite day and time for your PACKER shampoo. *Be* on time. Keep your appointment with PACKER'S as religiously as you would keep the most important business engagement you can think of. Make a date with PACKER'S TAR SOAP *now* for Saturday night. You won't regret it. Send 10c for sample half-cake.

Our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," contains 36 pages of practical information. A postcard request brings you a copy.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP
"Pure as the Pines"

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84A, 81 Fulton Street, New York City



Do You Know?

Do you know that your intestinal tract is some 28 or 30 feet long, and full of bends, and twists and turns?

That the waste from the food you eat must pass through this crooked tube and out of the body regularly and thoroughly?

That if this waste matter isn't kept soft and continuously moving along its winding tube, it stagnates, ferments, breeds germs and generates poisonous substances?

That these poisonous substances are absorbed by the blood and carried by it to every cell in the body, and that such self-poisoning causes over 90% of human illness?

These facts are all explained in a most interesting and instructive way in five little booklets, which are based on the latest and best medical knowledge.

If you read any or all of them you will learn a lot of things that you never knew before, and they may save you from serious illnesses.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York

Nujol *For Constipation*
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Please send me: *Mark X in the square opposite your choice*

☐ "The Days That Go Before"
—constipation in pregnancy and nursing period.
☐ "As The Twig is Bent"
—constipation in infancy and childhood.
☐ "Thirty Feet of Danger"
—constipation and auto-intoxication in adults.
☐ "As Shadows Lengthen"
—constipation in old age.
☐ "Wages of Neglect"
—constipation as a cause of piles.

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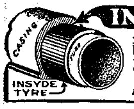
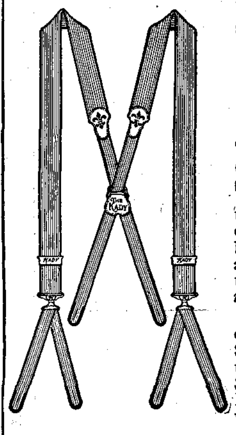
Address ____________________



INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. *Details free. Agents wanted.*
American Accessories Co., Dept. 316 Cincinnati, O.

KADY SUSPENDERS are the choice of men who want comfort as well as quality and style. The famous Double Crown Roller causes



KADY Suspenders

to adjust themselves to every movement of the body without pulling and binding, and makes the trousers hang *just right*.

Leading dealers everywhere sell **KADY** Suspenders. Ask to see them! Wear **KADY** Suspenders for a week. If not satisfied, dealer will refund your money.

Look for name KADY on buckles
75 cents at leading dealers

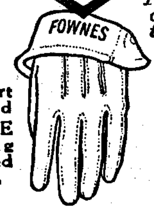
THE OHIO SUSPENDER CO., Mansfield, Ohio

FOWNES

In leather, fur, silk or fabric, the name Fownes is a guarantee of quality, since 1777. Fownes sets the standard in style, fit and service; for Military and Civilian requirements.

At the Principal Shops

The name is always in the glove.



American art has produced FILOSETTE surpassing any imported fabric glove.

German planes and 35 more German balloons than the Americans had lost. The total number of planes downed by our men was 926 and the total number of balloons 73.

November 23.—General March announces the total casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces up to the signing of the armistice as 236,117, divided as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 36,154; died of disease, 14,811; died of other causes, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160.

The Bosporus having been cleared of mines, says a Paris cable, Allied warships have entered the Black Sea and visited various ports.

Saloniki reports that during their occupation of eastern Macedonia the Bulgarians deported 82,000 Greek residents, a large number of whom succumbed to famine, torture, and enforced labor.

FOREIGN

November 21.—Paris is officially informed that within five years France will have merchant ships with a total capacity of 6,000,000 tons, or double the present war-tonnage.

A cable from London reports active steps being taken by the International Socialist movement to establish a private system of wireless throughout the world. Stations are to be set up at once in England, France, Belgium, and ultimately in other countries, including America.

The Parliamentary Commerce Committee adopts a resolution against including most-favored-nations' tariff clauses in future commercial conventions, states a dispatch from Paris.

November 22.—The Peking correspondent of the Associated Press cables that China's contribution to the United States War Work Fund will be $1,200,000.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington informs Secretary Lansing that Japan has conferred decorations on General Pershing and several other American officers.

November 25.—It is officially announced in Lima that Peru has withdrawn her consuls from Chile on account of the renewal of anti-Peruvian rioting in Iquique and Antofagasta.

Santiago reports that the Chilean Government has decided to withdraw its consuls from Peru to avoid probable "untoward incidents" in case of outbreaks in Peru against Chile.

A circular distributed in Montevideo tells of the organization of the "*Soviet* of Uruguay."

A Basel dispatch states that the Bosnian national Government has asked Crown Prince Alexander of Servia for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Servian Kingdom.

Washington learns that preliminary surveys of the coal-fields of Lens, France, indicate that it will take from eight months to three years to put all the mines in operation.

DOMESTIC

November 20.—The Postmaster-General announces consolidation of the services of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, becoming effective December 1.

The Seattle Metal Trades Council, representing about 35,000 workers, votes to strike to bring about the release of Thomas J. Mooney and his co-defendants convicted in the San Francisco Preparedness-day bombing case. The Council also asks British labor organizations to adopt similar measures.

It is officially announced in New York that no passports will be viséed by the customs passport bureau unless applicants can show beyond the slightest doubt that they have urgent need to cross the Atlantic.

General increases in express-rates are announced by Director-General McAdoo of the Railroad Administration.

Continued naval expansion by the United States is recommended by Secretary Daniels at a conference with the House Naval Committee.

November 21.—Senator Lewis, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the Senate proposing permanent government ownership of telegraph, telephones, ships, railroads, and other public utilities.

President Mackay of the Postal Telegraph protests against government control of the company's operations and declares that the Postmaster-General is taking money from the Postal to pay to the Western Union.

A Washington dispatch states that Assistant Secretary of War Ryan is moving for the complete exoneration of the four officers of the Aircraft Production Service who were found censurable by Charles E. Hughes and Attorney-General Gregory.

Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, introduces a resolution in the House appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a statue to Marshal Foch in Washington.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice issues instructions to its field agents to continue their watchfulness and report all activities of German sympathizers in their communities.

The Alien Property Custodian sells the entire capital stock of the International Insurance Company to the Chase Securities Company for $576,500. This sale marks the beginning of the end of German-owned or controlled insurance companies in the United States.

A dispatch from Stamford, Conn., reports the denial of a club-license to a Männerchor, which announced part of its purposes to be the "perpetuation of German songs, the German language, customs, and sociability."

Chicago records the organization of the International Woman's Association of Commerce, which is to advance the interests of women in professional, industrial, and commercial work throughout the world.

The War Trade Bureau announces the removal of restrictions on the exportation of raw cotton to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan. The order is effective December 2.

President Wilson signs the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill, whose rider provides for national prohibition from July 1 next until the American Army is demobilized.

November 22.—William Gibbs McAdoo resigns as Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of the Railroads, to return to private business.

The American Red Cross sends out orders to all its chapters in this country to discontinue enrolments and to notify all persons enrolled that they will not be sent abroad.

According to the plan presented to the House Naval Committee, the United States naval strength will be about twice as great in 1920 as in 1917.

The Railroad Administration announces a program of expenditures amounting to $909,000,000 for additions and betterments during the remainder of this year.

By a vote of nine to two the Senate Elections Committee abandons the investigation of the alleged disloyal speech of Senator La Follette.

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs passes a resolution recommending

How Old Are You?

If you are over
60—have you lost all of your teeth?
50—have you lost some of your teeth?
40—are some of your teeth loose?
30—have you sore, bleeding, receding gums?

NOW take a mental glance at the condition of your mouth, teeth and gums.
THEN think of your age.
AT YOUR AGE, if your teeth and gums are in a state of health, you are in luck.
We say "luck" because you are an exception to the rule.
You are in luck because you are not a victim of

PYORRHEA
(RIGGS' DISEASE)

The rule is that 75% of all the men and women in the world, over 30 years of age, *are* victims of pyorrhea; and it is pyorrhea that is responsible for painful, bleeding, spongy, receding gums—loose teeth and loss of teeth.

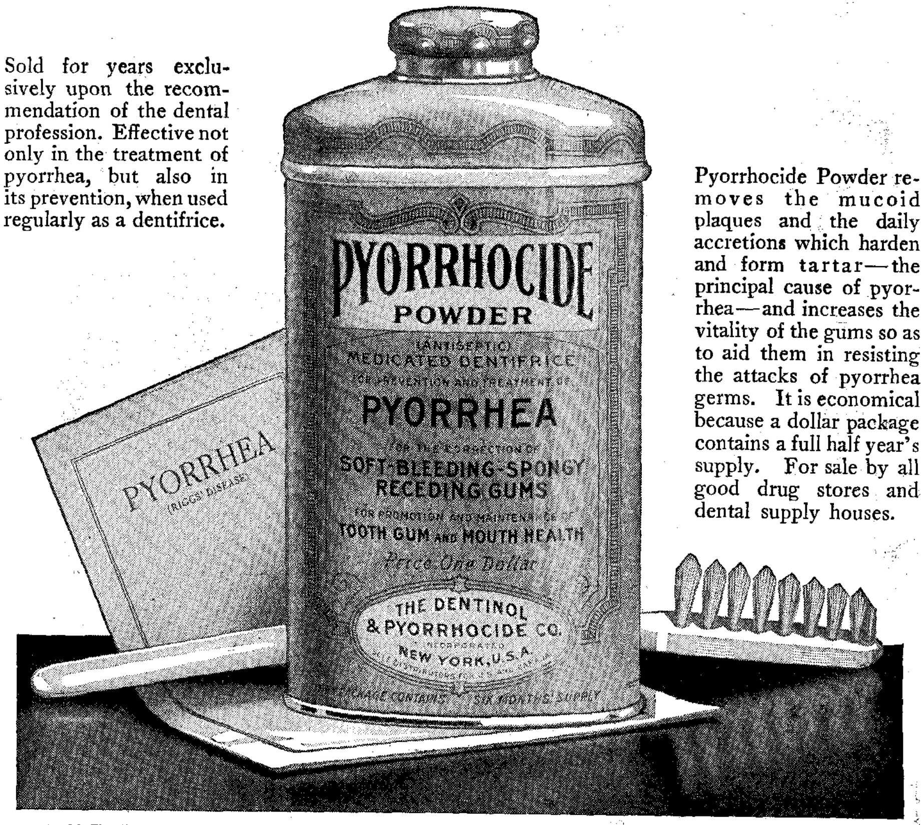
Unsound teeth and the bacteria developed in gums afflicted with pyorrhea often are the cause of serious constitutional ailments. Bacteria originating in the mouth is easily distributed through the system.

What are you doing to prevent pyorrhea or to correct a pyorrhetic condition of your gums?

Our free educational booklet on the causes, effects, treatment and prevention of pyorrhea may interest you. It may center your thoughts on oral hygiene. It may induce you to act.

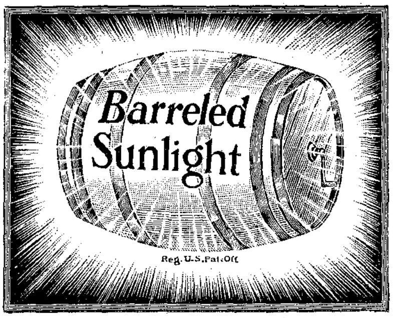
Write for the booklet today and at the same time ask for a free trial package of PYORRHOCIDE POWDER (antiseptic), a medicated powder, designed expressly as a co-operative home treatment for pyorrhea and for pyorrhea prevention. PYORRHOCIDE POWDER (antiseptic) aids in repairing broken-down diseased gums. It cleans and polishes the teeth.

THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO., Inc.
1476 Broadway, New York City



Sold for years exclusively upon the recommendation of the dental profession. Effective not only in the treatment of pyorrhea, but also in its prevention, when used regularly as a dentifrice.

Pyorrhocide Powder removes the mucoid plaques and the daily accretions which harden and form tartar—the principal cause of pyorrhea—and increases the vitality of the gums so as to aid them in resisting the attacks of pyorrhea germs. It is economical because a dollar package contains a full half year's supply. For sale by all good drug stores and dental supply houses.



Used in over 4,000 plants

Use the OIL paint with a glossy, tile-like, white finish. Made by a special process over which we have exclusive control. Contains no varnish. Its firm, yet elastic surface will not crack or scale, for it expands and contracts with temperature changes, and withstands vibrations.

RICE'S MILL WHITE

(Barreled Sunlight)

The original "Mill White." It increases your daylight 19% to 36% by actual tests. Reflects every ray of natural and artificial light. Reduces your lighting bills. Resists dirt. Is sanitary and can be washed clean when other paints need re-coating. Remains white long after other paints have turned yellow under the same conditions. This we guarantee.

For all interior use in shops, factories, stores, restaurants, etc.

Sold in barrels, also in cans. Made in Gloss, Egg Shell and Flat.

Write for free booklet, "More Light."

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

COMFY SLIPPERS

are soft, easeful, soothing

Wear them in the house instead of stiff leather shoes. Styles for every member of the family.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.
111 East 13th St., New York

"Bob and Boo," a wonderful story book for children, sent on request.

Daniel Green
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Comfy
Felt Slippers
PATENTED JULY 28-1908

DELICIOUS FRESH PECAN NUTS

This season's crop, direct from trees to you. Louisiana Pecans packed tight with toothsome nut meats. Rich and delicately flavored. Healthful and nutritious. High food value. Right size for eating. 2 lbs. $1; 5 lbs. $2.50; 10 lbs. $5; 20 lbs. $10. Delivered by parcel post, prepaid, all zones in U. S. or C. O. D. by Express. Personal checks accepted. Remit with order to

LACOUR PLANTATION CO. LaCour, La.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

SORE throat, coughing, hoarseness, loss of voice, bronchial and asthmatic troubles are quickly relieved with Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Not a confection but a genuine remedy with seventy years of success back of it. Contain no opiates or other harmful ingredients, hence are especially fine for adults and children.

May be carried in vanity case or vest pocket.

Four sizes, 15c, 35c, 75c & $1.25 at all druggists.

John I. Brown & Son
Boston, Mass.

Safe
Handy
Dependable

that all places in which German goods are sold be publicly posted, and that American women pledge themselves to buy only goods manufactured by the United States and Allied and neutral countries.

November 23.—The Treasury extends another credit of $5,600,000 to Belgium, making total loans to that country $198,120,000, and a total for all Allies of $8,184,576,666.

It is announced that during the week of December 8–15 a campaign for $5,000,000 will be conducted in New York City to meet immediate needs of the Jewish populations of Europe and Palestine.

Admission of Germans and Austrians to citizenship, which was stopt during the war, will be resumed in New York County to-morrow.

November 24.—Washington reports that permanent government control of all radio communications is planned by the Administration under a bill now before Congress.

The Federal Government lifts the restrictions placed on the sale of Christmas goods in order that a more rapid establishment of normal after-the-war conditions may result.

The United States Employment Service reports that during the ten months' period, from January 1st to the end of October, approximately 2,500,000 workers were directed to employment, largely in war-industries.

November 25.—The nation-wide United War Work Fund campaign ends with an estimated total of $203,179,038 in cash and pledges.

The Senate Finance Committee votes on strict party lines to accept the Treasury proposal for a $4,000,000,000 tax provision to succeed in 1919–20 the $6,000,000,000 measure being drafted for 1918–19.

Secretary Daniels informs the Treasury Department that naval estimates for 1920 have been reduced by $1,180,315,000 as a result of the armistice. The original estimate on a war-basis was $2,644,307,000.

Working with raw materials valued at $40,000,000, the American Red Cross reports its patriotic women members produced 291,004,000 necessary articles, valued at $59,000,000, during the last seventeen months.

Mr. Solf Speaking

We bombed your Red-Cross hospitals, we
 strafed your open towns,
But war, you know, has many just such
 little ups and downs.
We starved your men in prison-camps, but
 should that make you mad?
Er—by the way—too harsh a peace would
 really be too bad.

We murdered kids and women and de-
 ported all your men,
But when you get severe with us, that's
 something else again.
Shall peace be just and durable? Then
 you had best beware,
Because if you're too strict with us, we'll
 WEEP, we will! So there!

—*Chicago Evening Post.*

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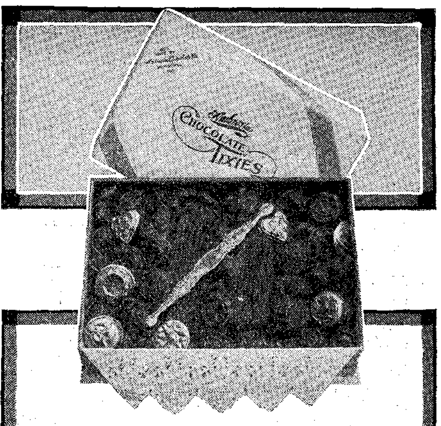

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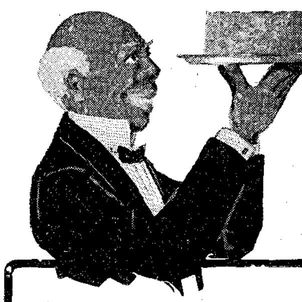

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BULLETIN
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HAMMERMILL BOND

"That Advertisement Ought to Sell Paper for Us"

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That is the result of the Hammermill Profit Sharing Plan—a plan by which every employee prospers with the company's prosperity—a plan which makes quality production, prompt sales, and dependable service as worth while to the newest employee as it is to the largest stockholder.

The effect of our profit sharing plan has been to create throughout our mill an intolerance of poor work, a quick conception in the mind of every employee that Service and Quality beget Confidence and Sales.

Instead of criticism we get suggestion; instead of lukewarmness we get enthusiasm.

Is it any wonder that Hammermill Bond is what it is—the first bond paper to be thought of whenever a big order for printing is under consideration.

Even our method of showing samples is constructive. Instead of mere specimens of printing, we have prepared specialized portfolios applying to almost every general classification of business. The samples shown in these portfolios do more than show how well your own printing will look on Hammermill Bond. Not infrequently they present ideas that simplify a whole system, check losses and save many dollars in time and cash. Send for the portfolio that applies to your own line of business.

If you are a printer you may have the whole set.

As a matter of war economy and in co-operation with the Government, we have cut six colors from our line, and Hammermill Bond is now made in Pink, Blue, Green, Canary, Goldenrod, Buff and White, and in three finishes, producing a bond, a ripple, and a linen effect.

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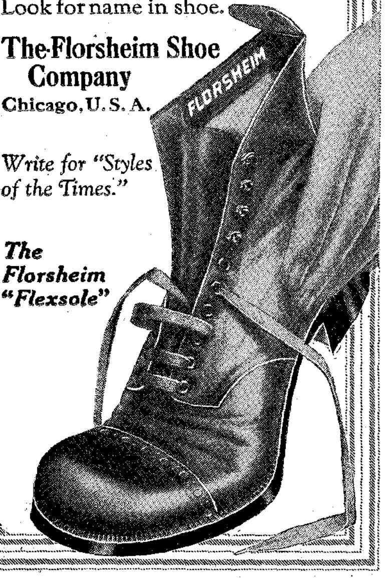

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THRIFT AS A HABIT ESTABLISHED BY THE WAR—WILL IT LAST?

PREDICTIONS have been freely made that one beneficial outcome of the war will be the establishment in this country of a thrift habit lasting for a considerable period. Financiers, including savings-bank managers, have sought with much zeal to bring that result about. When the Government decided to issue Liberty Bonds at 4¼ per cent., some apprehension existed in savings-bank circles as to the effect these offerings would have on savings-bank deposits, in that the interest return was greater than was paid by savings-banks. Losses occurred in their deposits, but they were not great enough to give real concern. Managers of these banks knew that in consequence of higher wages paid to labor and a return of peace, they would make large gains in deposits eventually. Since the war came practically to an end, a prominent official of one of the larger savings-banks when questioned as to the future voiced confidence in the outlook:

> "An immediate response to peace is not expected by us. People are still paying on their partial payment subscriptions to Liberty bonds. Later, however, the savings-banks look for increased deposits due principally to the saving habit that has become fixt with the people, as a result of participation in government bond offerings, and the urgent appeals to practise economy and thrift during the war. True, we must face the reduced wages that are bound to occur, but the living cost must also decline commensurately with any wage depreciation. Peace has already brought into the savings-banks money that has been hoarded during the war by persons mostly of foreign birth who foolishly labored under the impression that were their funds on deposit in a bank they might be confiscated by the Government."

That the savings habit has been much promoted by the Liberty Loan campaigns is a general belief in financial centers. Now that a fifth loan is practically assured in the early spring this influence will be further increased, and at the same time, as remarked by *The Wall Street Journal*, it "gives another turn to the situation for savings-banks." In banking circles there has been discussion as to whether another very large loan could be successfully floated if the interest rate were 4¼ per cent. Opinion has become quite general that the next bonds will bear interest at a higher rate, probably 4½ per cent. Now that the war is ended and patriotism can not be the leading selling slogan, more attractive features will have to be presented to enlist support. Should the Government float a bond issue bearing interest at 4½ or even 5 per cent., savings-banks may again be subject to further withdrawals, especially if resort is had to short-term borrowing. The writer notes, however, that "little anxiety is visible on this score."

Perhaps no better illustration of the thrift habit people have acquired could be presented than returns made by the savings-banks of Boston on October 31, last. At that date these banks had $321,078,609 of deposits as against $317,834,000 four months before and $319,894,000 on the same date in 1917, the previous banner total for the end of a banking year. Therefore, since last spring deposits and the interest added thereto "have more than held their own, a phenomenon in itself, considering the immense loans to the Government made by the people of the Boston district and record gifts to war-charities." Characteristic as this showing is of the traditional New England thrift, it is also accepted as a "sure sign that lessened Government need for funds will be quickly followed by a sharp rise in savings that will surpass the record reached early in April, 1917, before the Government began to sell war-bonds."

The subject of the thrift habit was recently discust in a more general way by Ingalls Kimball, in the New York *Times Annalist*. Mr. Kimball pointed out that some danger exists that a relapse from the habit may occur as soon as the demands of the Government for money shall cease. Following are points from his article:

> "It is reported that more than 25,000,000 people subscribed to the last Liberty Loan. Leaving out duplications, it is fair to infer that 20,000,000 separate individuals are saving by this method. No estimate of the number of individual purchasers of War Savings Stamps has been attempted, but as more than $800,000,000 worth have been sold, it is probable that nearly half the population has this year saved money in one of these new ways. And it is not unreasonable to think that fully $5,000,000,000 will have been gathered, before the end of Government financing, from people who are not usually investors — wage-earners, mainly, who do not save at all, or whose savings go into the savings-banks. The total savings-bank deposits of the United States in 1917 were $5,418,000,000. In other words, the war-savings of the nation, gathered in less than two years, amount, roughly, to the sum total of savings-bank deposits, including interest accretions, accumulated in more than a hundred years of quiet, earnest effort!
>
> "To what extent is it possible to continue, for the permanent benefit of the people, the plan which has been so successful in the flotation of government loans? In considering this question it is worth while to examine the system and see which, if any, of its elements can be continued in effect, now that the war is over. The thrift machine set up by the Treasury was as follows: 1. small-unit government bonds; 2. non-interest-bearing Thrift Stamps; 3. War Savings Stamps—a short-term obligation paying interest at maturity.
>
> "This was the mechanism. What was the power that actuated the machine to such wonderful effect? 1. salesmanship, including every modern device of advertising; 2. distribution: (a) through retail stores; (b) through employers, by partial payments (usually pay-roll deduction).
>
> "From these simple elements was built up a campaign that induced the people to save in a new and unaccustomed way at least twenty times as much as they had ever before saved in the same time. None of the elements was unimportant, but salesmanship, probably, contributed most. The selling campaigns of the Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps were carried on by the largest and most effective selling organization ever put together, under the direction of the ablest men in the United States, and with an energy and devotion that were unimaginable. This selling force was irresistible. Everybody bought because everybody was asked, or begged, or told, to buy. Under the same stimulus almost anything would have sold.
>
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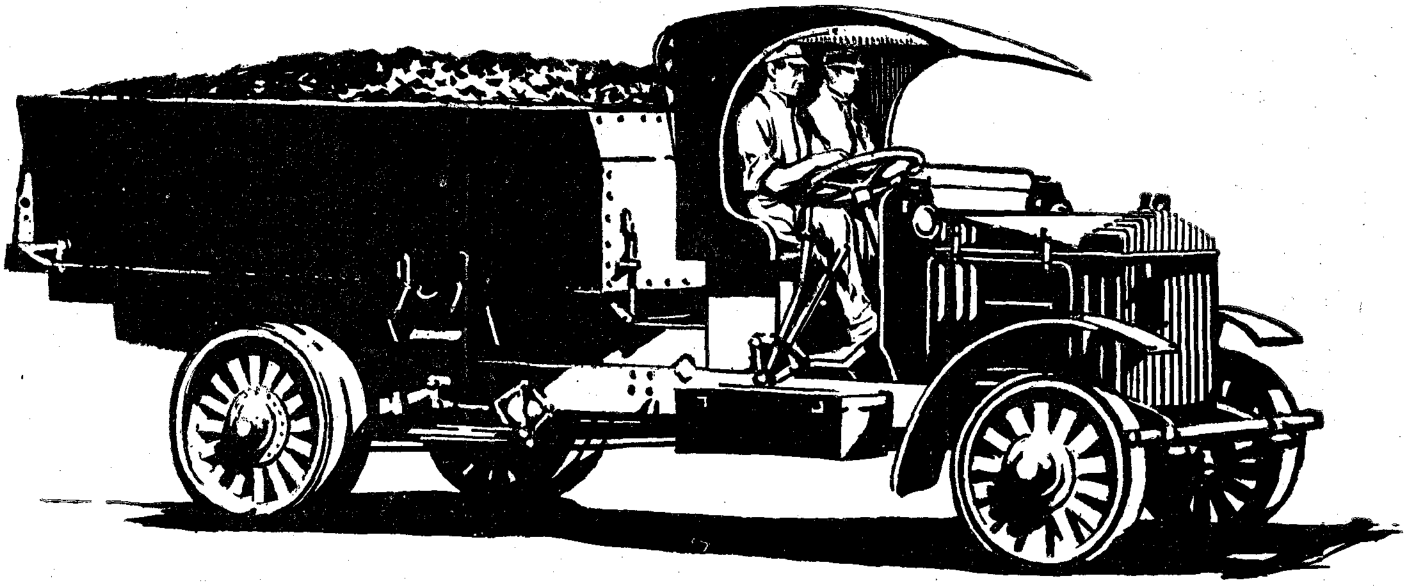

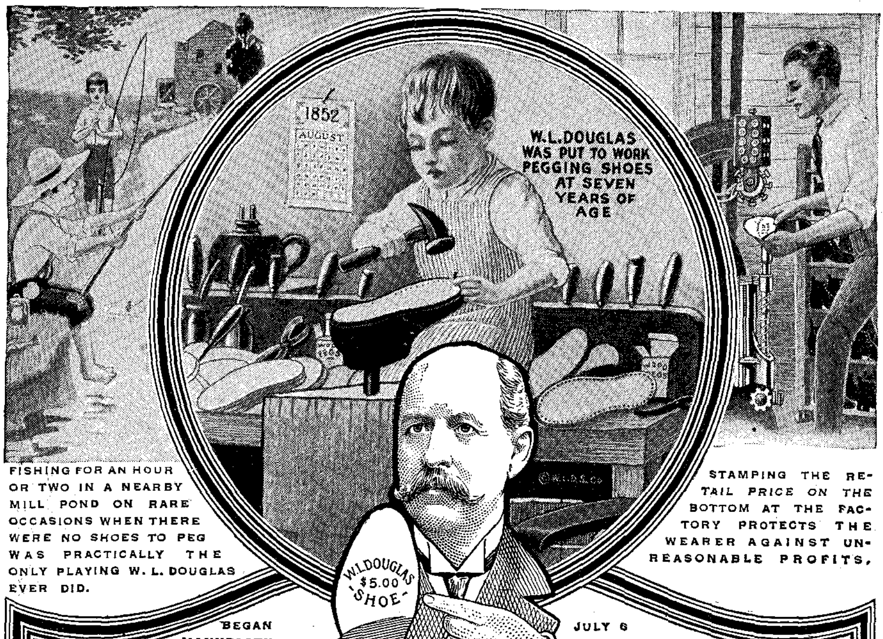
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ing effort came distribution. For the first time in the history of finance it has been made easy to save; for the first time the great retail channels of distribution have been thrown open to saving; for the first time millions of wage-earners have learned the value and ease of "Saving at the Source' by pay-envelope deduction of a dollar or so a week toward a Liberty Bond."

Mr. Kimball questions whether or not we are to lose the benefit of the great lesson of thrift and whether some plan can be devised to make us keep on saving. No problem of reconstruction seems to him more important than this, "yet in no one of the announced conferences on reconstruction do I find mention of it." He then goes on to say:

"The greatest thrift lesson in the world is thrift, no matter what its motive. A great many hundred thousand persons in this country have found themselves this year possest of $100 or more in one piece for the first time in their lives; often without realization of how they got it. Will that lesson last? Will the wage-earner, now that loan drives are over, keep on saving, going weekly to the bank to put in his dollar. The answer to these questions is, unfortunately, 'no.'

"It would be perfectly possible to continue the issue of War Savings Stamps, and there are many advocates of this plan, but it is doubtful if distribution could be permanently maintained on anything like its present scale. Merchants and banks, with rare exceptions, would scarcely continue to handle them, for the cost is not inconsiderable, and there is no compensating commercial gain. In the Post-offices alone their continued sale would set up competition with the present postal-savings system, which would serve no good purpose and would be highly confusing.

"Can the savings-banks successfully undertake this great task? I believe they could. I believe a national savings-bank, operating through commercial banks, stores, and employers all over the United States, making its investments through a small, compact, very highly paid and very efficient and very stringently supervised board of executives in one city, supporting a vigorous, numerous, and far-flung selling organization, similar in many respects to the industrial life-insurance organizations, could undertake this work and, were it possible to act quickly enough, could keep the thrift movement going without losing the amazing momentum which it has now acquired."

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